

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ISRAELYAN, OTHERS CITED ON GENEVA STANDSTILL

LD311656 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

Viktor Israelyan, representative of the USSR, speaking at a plenary meeting of the Conference on Disarmament, summed up the results of the conference's work in July this year when the Soviet delegation chaired the conference. He pointed out that the causes of the standstill in the conference's work are that some states have adopted a first use of nuclear weapons as the basis of their military-strategic concept and that they are taking practical measures to create and deploy new types and systems of nuclear weapons with a view to achieving military superiority.

A similar situation is also taking shape in the question of preventing an arms race in outer space, Viktor Israelyan said. The efforts of many states in this field break against the wall of programmes aimed at turning outer space into an arena of a new military confrontation, and against the wall of plans aimed at unleashing "star wars".

One has to state that owing to the stand of a number of Western countries, talks on other important matters aimed at curbing the arms race and at achieving disarmament are, in point of fact, at a standstill, too, the Soviet representative emphasised. Progress in the field of disarmament is now possible only provided those states which hinder progress at the talks earnestly and deeply reconsider their positions.

M. Dubey, representative of India, strongly criticized the stand of Western states which are blocking the start of talks on such first-priority matter as the prevention of a nuclear war. He stressed that certain nuclear states are unwilling to heed the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the international public and of the population of their own countries. Instead they are busy working out new plans to create whole complexes which unite systems of space- and ground-based and submarine-launched nuclear weapons.

Mexican representative Alfonso Garcia Robles noted the lack of any progress in the consideration of the question of prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests. He accused the United States and Britain of reducing to naught the efforts of a large number of states participating in the Conference on Disarmament, the efforts aimed at starting talks on the substance of the problem.

GERASIMOV SEES U.S. MANEUVERING OVER TALKS BID

LD280730 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- "It is absolutely obvious now that after the deployment in Western Europe of each new American medium-range nuclear missile nobody's security becomes stronger -- neither of the West Europeans, nor of the United States itself," Gennadiy Shishkin writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN. "On the contrary, each new missile is a new step towards the dangerous line. Those who claim that nothing special has happened as a result of the deployment of United States missiles in Europe, is deceiving the public," the author points out.

"Washington's militaristic policy is a source of growing concern among the West European public and political circles. Even the most pro-American minded figures," the news analyst points out, "are forced to reckon with the fact that a further sharpening of confrontation with the socialist countries is fraught with a serious growth of internal political tensions in Western Europe."

"The West European leaders cannot totally disregard the political actions by anti-war public forces and the parliamentary opposition, which begin realising the whole banefulness of the policy of total dependence in security issues on the American nuclear 'guarantees'. Washington's policy of ensuring military superiority, its embarking on the strategy of a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe, the deployment there of its Pershing and cruise missiles, of neutron and chemical weapons has faced the NATO partners of the United States with the painful dilemma: what is the United States in real fact -- a guarantor of security or a factor of destruction in Europe?"

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned," the review says, "it does not seek military superiority, does not intend to force its will on other people. But the Soviet Union will not permit an upsetting of the military equilibrium which has shaped. Simultaneously the USSR invariably comes out against a buildup of nuclear arsenals both on earth and in outer space, and for putting a stop to the dangerous developments and reversing the nuclear arms race. It is convinced that there are real opportunities for a radical improvement of the international situation."

"In connection with Washington's manoeuvring around the Soviet proposal on demilitarisation of outer space the Reagan administration is doing its utmost in an attempt to deny its responsibility for the sabotage of the talks and divert criticism against it. As THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls, presidential elections are to be held in November and the remaining impasse in relations with the Russians is a bad election year policy. That is precisely why, the observer stresses, the Reagan administration is leaning over backwards in an attempt to pose for a peacemaker. In doing so, it has recourse to all sorts of sordid methods, dishing invented reports that talks are allegedly continuing somewhere behind closed doors and through diplomatic channels and that things are making progress. This, certainly, has nothing to do with the real facts, and it is in vain that they in Washington hope that by means of that deceitful game they will be able to create a semblance of readiness for Vienna talks, which will become possible only when Washington explicitly declares its readiness to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss the question of a ban on outer space weapons instead of just speculating on the subject," the article says in conclusion.

WEINBERGER INTERVIEW ON SPACE TALKS SCORED

PM311535 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Jul 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Washington Is Blocking Talks"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jul -- The Reagan administration is deliberately blocking the talks proposed by the Soviet Union to prevent the militarization of space. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's interview for the ABC television network yet again eloquently bears this out. Reiterating the U.S. stance, which essentially precludes the holding of such talks, he has emphasized that the United States will insist on discussing medium-range nuclear arms and strategic arms in Vienna. Thus there is direct evidence of yet another attempt to change the subject of the talks proposed by the USSR and to surround their commencement with deliberately unacceptable conditions.

The political game which Washington has started around the talks on preventing the militarization of space proves that the White House has not the least intention to reach mutually acceptable accords on arms control. This stance by the administration is arousing serious concern among both arms control specialists and the world public at large.

CSSR'S RUDE PRAVO HITS U.S. SPACE TALKS STANCE

PM311101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Shameful Game"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Jul -- The United States has killed hopes of a speedy start to talks on preventing the arms race from spreading into space and rejected the Soviet proposal to conclude an agreement to prevent the militarization of space, which would make a tremendous contribution to strengthening security and peace on the planet, RUDE PRAVO writes today. These actions, the newspaper emphasizes, have once again revealed very clearly to the world public the real militarist essence of the present Washington administration's policy.

The specific proposals advanced by the Soviet Union open up a direct path to serious talks. However, instead of an equally specific reply, the White House has preferred a shameful game full of reservations and fraudulent maneuvers designed, not for the first time, to deceive the world public opinion. The soap bubble of American diplomacy, which maintained that Washington was ready for talks, has burst. The world has heard nothing cogent from the U.S. Administration other than the "peace-loving" phraseology with which it tries to disguise its unprecedented arms race program and war preparations. The deployment of weapons in space would inevitably lead to a buildup of military potentials, carrying the threat of catastrophe.

The United States, the newspaper continues, wrecked the talks on nuclear arms in Geneva, and now it is to blame for making it impossible to begin talks on space. Despite this, in the struggle to ensure a peaceful future the USSR is keeping open the doors to serious talks. Thus, RUDE PRAVO points out, Washington has once again suffered a serious political defeat.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS CSCE FINAL ACT ANNIVERSARY

PM311439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[N. Severov article: "Reason Must Prevail"]

[Text] Nine years ago -- 1 August 1975 -- the leaders of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Convened as a result of the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the all-European conference was an event of great international significance. It summed up the political results of World War II and Europe's postwar development and confirmed the bankruptcy of the imperialist "position of strength" policy. The participants acknowledged the inviolability of the European borders established as a result of World War II. The conference reflected the changes which have taken place in Europe in the postwar period, confirmed the territorial and political realities which have emerged on the continent as a result of the peoples' victory over fascist Germany, and convincingly demonstrated the will of Europe's peoples for peace.

The all-European conference in Helsinki opened up new opportunities for resolving the central task of our time -- that of averting the threat of war and consolidating peace and the peoples' security. It showed that despite all the complexities of Europe's problems, they can be resolved by collective efforts.

The Final Act proclaimed the fundamental principles of relations between states with different social systems. At the same time the directions and concrete forms of cooperation between the participating states in the sphere of trade, economy, science, technology, environmental protection, culture, education, and contacts between people, institutions, and organizations were defined. The conference adopted a number of important accords adding military detente to political detente. In general the results of the Helsinki conference may be defined as a victory for reason.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have done much work to consolidate the results of the all-European conference. They consistently, strictly fulfill all the Final Act's provisions. The USSR has reflected in its Constitution the principles of relations between states formulated in that historically important document, and is guided by them constantly. Pursuing a line of complete implementation of the Helsinki accords in full, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states have put forward a series of large-scale peace initiatives. The foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is aimed at ensuring the immutability of the postwar structure in Europe, consolidating peace and the peoples' security, and establishing in international relations the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems.

The consistent implementation by the Communist Party and the Soviet state of the Peace Program put forward by CPSU congresses made it possible in the seventies to secure a marked improvement in the international political climate. In this period a number of important agreements were signed between East and West that helped to deepen detente, especially in Europe.

However, in the late seventies and early eighties the world situation became noticeably more complex. The responsibility for this rests with imperialist forces, first and foremost certain U.S. circles which saw detente as a hindrance to their aggressive plans and to the policy of blackmail and diktat against other peoples. As long ago as the May 1978 session of the NATO Council, Washington imposed on the bloc's member-countries the decision on an annual increase in military spending until the end of the 20th century. Stepping up the pressure on the allies and drawing them onto the dangerous path of militarism, the U.S. Government is elaborating new long-term arms programs and extending the network of military bases in various parts of the world. In 1979 the December NATO session adopted the decision on siting American medium-range missiles on the territory of West European countries.

Those who oppose improving the political climate in Europe seek to emasculate and distort the essence of the CSCE Final Act and use it for the purposes of anticommunist and anti-Soviet demagoguery. The U.S. Administration headed by R. Reagan seeks at all costs to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union so as to gain the opportunity to dictate their will to other countries and other peoples. The actions of the United States and its closest allies in the NATO bloc have created a threat to universal peace. A serious blow has been struck against detente. Nor do the statements of certain statesmen in Western countries serve the cause of strengthening European security. Thus, for instance, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, addressing the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, stated that "the United States does not acknowledge the legitimacy of the artificially imposed partition of Europe."

This statement runs directly counter to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Even the American press expressed astonishment on this score. Thus THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: "Contrary to common sense and reality, in his Stockholm speech Shultz permitted himself to doubt the 'legitimacy' of the present borders in Europe."

The siting of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European states is a particularly dangerous action for the cause of peace. It has led to a sharp deterioration in the political climate and the raising of the level of military confrontation. The security of those countries on whose territory Pershing II and cruise missiles are being installed has not been increased, but, on the contrary, has been reduced.

By starting to site their first-strike nuclear missile on European soil, the United States and its closest NATO allies issued a challenge to public opinion in Europe and throughout the world and committed a serious departure from the spirit of the CSCE Final Act. This creates an obstacle to the continuation of the course elaborated in Helsinki. He who spins the flywheel of the arms race helps to increase the threat of military catastrophe.

The Soviet Union resolutely rejects this course. It will never tolerate the breaking of the military-strategic equilibrium which has become established in the world. Under the conditions of the growing threat of war, the Communist Party and Soviet state, proceeding on the basis of the interests of peace and the peoples' security, are constantly concerned with strengthening the Armed Forces' combat might. The Soviet people fully and wholly support the defense measures of the party and state. Our Army and Navy are a powerful factor for restraining imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

Preserving and strengthening universal peace was and is the prime concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state. The USSR threatens nobody with its nuclear might. Soviet policy is not a policy of confrontation with the United States and NATO; the Soviet Union's countermeasures are forced on it and pursue no goal other than to neutralize the consequences of the adventurist policy of Washington and some of its NATO allies and ensure the security of the USSR, the other socialist community countries, and all the European peoples. The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course combines a consistent love of peace with the firm rebuttal of aggression.

Detente put down deep roots. The cause of international cooperation has many active supporters everywhere. All this inspires confidence that the course of events will eventually be turned once again toward the strengthening of peace.

It is the paramount duty of politicians and statesmen in all countries to history to ensure a peaceful future for mankind, and not to leave behind them ruins and the ashes of a scorched, long-suffering earth.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany is approaching. Those who wanted to achieve world domination 4 decades ago suffered a crushing defeat. The present claimants to world domination should not forget these stern lessons of history.

The complexity of the international situation makes it incumbent on us to double and treble our efforts in pursuit of the policy of peace and international cooperation. The efforts of all states -- big and small -- must be pooled to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, bring interstate relations back onto the path of detente, create an atmosphere of international trust and constructive cooperation, and resolve disputes through honest, equal talks. An inspiring example of this responsible approach to the main problem which now concerns all the peoples is set by the Soviet Union. It does not regard the present international situation as irreversible. It is convinced that relations between socialist and capitalist countries can be brought back to detente, which accords with the aspirations and desires of the vast majority of the earth's population.

The practice of international relations shows that agreements can be reached if the sides have the political will, if each side's legitimate interests are respected, and if the principle of equality and identical security is observed.

The results of the conference held in Helsinki 9 years ago have not been erased by the development of the European and world situation. What is more, the more complex international conditions become, the more vividly the full significance of the Helsinki Final Act stands out. This is confirmed by the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which began in Stockholm this year.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a meeting with workers at Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, said: "Soviet people are profoundly convinced that peace can be preserved. The development of events can be turned away from confrontation, toward detente. We are ready for dialogue, ready to cooperate actively with those governments and organizations which want to work honestly and constructively for the sake of peace. The forces of reason must prevail.

SOVIET ADHERENCE TO HELSINKI TENETS APPLAUDED

LD302146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] On 30 July 1975 the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

This date is today being celebrated not only in Europe but throughout the world as well. The Helsinki Final Act, the Helsinki charter, and the Helsinki spirit -- these concepts to which we have become so accustomed -- reflect a phenomenon in international relations which is essentially new.

The heads of state of 33 European countries as well as the United States and Canada reviewed the political result of the Second World War and confirmed the stability of the post-war organization on the continent and the inviolability of European borders.

The famous ten Helsinki principles became a true charter for peaceful coexistence. They were a worthy crown for the prolonged struggle of all peace-loving forces of our continent, primarily of countries in the socialist community, for the liquidation of the cold war, for security, peace, and peaceful cooperation between peoples. With legitimate satisfaction and pride we can say that all 10 of these principles for international relations have been included in the USSR Constitution and have become law in our country.

In the years following the Helsinki conference and at its own decision there were conferences in Belgrade and Madrid. The Stockholm conference is currently continuing. You well know that the path to these forums was far from an easy one. You know what a hard and sometimes exhausting struggle socialist diplomacy has to wage for the materialization of detente and for military detente on the continent and throughout the world.

As Comrade Chernenko has stressed it is difficult to name a problem of importance for the strengthening of peace on which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have not made concrete and realistic proposals in recent years.

The proposals of the Soviet leader on ensuring that relations between nuclear powers are subject to certain standards the implementation of which would lift the nuclear threat from mankind also correspond fully with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. These standards formulated by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko have been called a peace code abroad.

As for the U.S. Government and the governments of some of its NATO partners whose signature is also on the Final Act of the all-European conference, they subsequently steered their ships of state in precisely the opposite direction. You will recall the anti-Soviet and anticommunist crusade declared by Reagan and their deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile systems in Western Europe as well as the scandalous policy of boycotts and economic warfare against socialist states. You will recall the increasingly troublesome revanchist importunity in West Germany and the lifting from this country of the last restrictions on producing the latest types of weaponry. Well then. Is the spirit of Helsinki dead? Of course not. Detente has taken root too deeply in the consciousness of European peoples for anyone across the ocean to be able simply to obliterate it at will.

The struggle for the full implementation of the noble ideals of Helsinki is continuing. Of course, this is not an easy struggle. But the last word in it will certainly belong to those who wish to maintain the principles of peace and peaceful cooperation between peoples on earth.

ZHOLKVER: U.S. POLICY CONTRADICTS FINAL ACT

LD312146 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Nine years ago, on 1 August, the Final Act was signed at the Helsinki Conference on European Security and cooperation. We bring you a comment by Aleksandr Zholkver, a political analyst of Soviet radio and television.

Among the 35 signatures under the Helsinki Final Act there is also one by a president of the United States. True, in 1975 he was not Ronald Reagan but Gerald Ford. But does this really matter? After all, President Ford signed the Final Act as a head of state, not a private person. And for relations between states to be stable it is necessary that there be continuity in policy when governments or presidents change; otherwise after every one of these changes it would almost be necessary for countries to establish diplomatic relations anew. Consequently there can be no two opinions about the need for the Helsinki Final Act to be as binding on the America of President Reagan as it was on the America of President Ford.

The Soviet Union has proved its loyalty to the letter and spirit of the document and has included many of its provisions in its own Constitution. American foreign policy, on the other hand, has been contradicting the Final Act. It does not matter that there is President Ford's signature and not President Reagan's. The fact is that Washington is flagrantly violating the commitment it assumed in Helsinki.

SEREBRENNIKOV: U.S. ARMS RACE FLOUTS FINAL ACT

LD301857 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The ninth anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is observed in a complex international situation, when the grim shadow of war danger looms again over Europe and the whole world.

The core of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference are the ten principles of international relations on which the heads of 35 states and governments of Europe, as well as the United States and Canada, reached accord. The participants in the Helsinki conference pledged themselves to respect each other's sovereign equality and individuality, refrain from the threat or use of force, regard as inviolable one another's frontiers, respect territorial integrity of every state, settle disputes by peaceful means, refrain from any intervention in the internal or external affairs, respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, develop cooperation among states in all fields, fulfil in good faith obligations under international law.

Having become a genuine charter of peaceful coexistence, the Helsinki Final Act is a reliable basis for precluding aggression, a historic step aimed at the consolidation of universal security not only on the European Continent but also all over the world.

All these years the Soviet Union has consistently remained and remains loyal to the obligations assumed by the participating states in Helsinki conference. Suffice it to recall that the ten principles of international relations recorded in the Final Act, have been included in the USSR Constitution and become law. Jointly with the fraternal socialist countries the USSR exerted and exerts tireless efforts aimed at the materialisation of detente -- at the ten principles striking firm root in present-day international relations.

Proceeding from these principles, the Soviet Union consistently upholds the stance of peace and friendship among states both in Europe and all over the world. It is guided by the common and main interest -- to do everything to avert nuclear catastrophe, to preserve world civilization, to bar the arms race, to refrain from the use of military force for the solution of disputable questions.

For nine years that have passed after the Helsinki conference the Washington administration no matter what party, the Republican or Democratic, was in power, has been undermining the fundamental principles of the Final Act, the accords registered in it.

And the Reagan administration which hates the "spirit of Helsinki" actually discarded the noble principles of international relations which have formed the basis of the Final Act. Grossly flouting the Helsinki charter, the present U.S. Administration steps up the arms race, builds up the arsenals of all armaments -- from nuclear to outer space. It has torpedoed the talks on strategic and nuclear armaments in Europe, has proclaimed a "crusade" and unleashed a "psychological war" against the Soviet Union, against other socialist countries, resorts to a blockade and sanctions against states that caused Washington's displeasure. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of countries of Western Europe means a serious disruption of the process started in Helsinki.

And still the spirit of Helsinki has durability and vital energy. Mankind has real possibilities for a decisive improvement of the international situation. The overwhelming majority of states, peoples that treasure the fruit of detente of the seventies do not want a return to the dangerous policy of the cold war, to confrontation. They realise that Washington's militaristic plans mean a grave danger for all. This is why all peaceful forces turn with the growing hope to a wide range of far-reaching proposals of the USSR, other socialist countries whose main direction is the continuation of the political line started in Helsinki, the achievement of peace, the implementation of real disarmament.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY CITED

LD312132 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has printed an editorial entitled "A Lasting Peace for Europe." The article marks 9 years since the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Helsinki. Here is an account of this article.

Nine years ago the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada signed the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The centuries of European history have seen quite a few so-called holy alliances, but none of them gave the nations of the continent the much-desired peace. The Soviet republic was the only country to take the lead in the cause of saving Europe from a devastating military conflagration when it adopted the Leninist decree on peace. Today, the community of socialist nations is continuing its work for peace. It was this community that initiated the European conference.

The Helsinki charter of peaceful coexistence laid down the basic principles of relations among states with different social systems and outlined a long-term program of broad cooperation. The 35 countries pledged to make the relaxation of tensions a continuous, comprehensive, and increasingly viable process. The Helsinki accords had many positive results. Europe saw an increase in bilateral and multilateral contacts, international consultations and a growth in mutually beneficial economic cooperation and exchanges in science, culture, education, and other areas.

The experience of the seventies clearly showed that the relaxation process was fruitful and necessary for all the nations. However, at the start of the eighties, according to PRAVDA, the European situation became aggravated once again. The aggressive imperialist circles, above all in the United States, are pursuing a policy of confrontation and diktat, trampling the provisions of the Final Act underfoot. They are spurring on the arms race, which entered a particularly dangerous phase when the Americans began to deploy first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

The militarist preparations of the United States and NATO seriously damage European security and increase the likelihood of an armed conflict. Reason and consciousness make people of goodwill abhor such dangerous developments. The socialist countries will never allow the existing military-strategic balance to be upset. They are taking defensive measures to counter the threat from Pershing II and cruise missiles.

As the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has said, the USSR will honestly cooperate in a constructive way with all states that are ready for practical moves to help reduce international tension and create a world atmosphere of trust. The socialist program of such actions is aimed at creating a solid obstacle to the arms race, scaling down military confrontation and ensuring a lasting peace. At their economic summit in Moscow in mid-June, the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance reaffirmed their determination to act in the interests of peace.

The whole world has focused its attention on the extremely important Soviet offer to begin talks with the United States to prevent the militarization of outer space and thus rid mankind from yet another threat that would have unpredictable consequences.

The most urgent task in Europe is to stop the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons. To this end it is necessary to stop the deployment of American nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries.

If steps are taken to withdraw the missiles already in position there the Soviet Union would simultaneously call off its countermeasures. This would create the basis for resuming negotiations on drastic nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe.

If all the nuclear powers pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons this would help to improve the political climate in Europe and the rest of the world. The Soviet Union showed a clear example of goodwill when it made such a commitment unilaterally. The socialist countries made an exceptionally important move by proposing that the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO agree not to use military force against each other. Such an agreement could hinge on a commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

The European situation would (?markedly) change for the better if there were action on the proposals of the socialist countries' diplomacy that military expenditure first be frozen and then reduced; that the continent be freed of chemical weapons; that nuclear-free zones be established; and additional measures be taken to build trust in the military field. All these proposals concern both major moves in politics and international law and military and technical measures. Such a constructive approach makes it possible to reach an effective agreement at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

At the Vienna talks on mutual arms and troops reductions in Central Europe, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have also made valuable proposals aimed at less military tension.

The Washington strategists and some of their NATO allies fail to heed reason. They disrupted the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction, and are showing a clearly negative approach at Stockholm and Vienna and blocking talks on preventing the militarization of space. [sentence as heard] The aggressive course of imperialism has met with stiff opposition from a growing antiwar movement. The dangerous actions of Washington have come under growing criticism in the European NATO countries and the rest of the planet. At the same time there is a growing interest worldwide in a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

PRAVDA concludes by saying that all those who cherish European and world peace approve of the Soviet Union's consistent policy as a true policy of peace.

LATE REPORT: 1 AUG PRESS BRIEFING ON TALKS BID

LD011302 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 1 Aug 84

["Briefing at the Press-Centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- A briefing at the Press-Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today was devoted to the situation taking shape around the Soviet Union's proposal on conducting talks to prevent the militarisation of space. Opening the briefing, Ambassador Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that on July 27 TASS had released a statement apropos the position of the U.S. Administration with regard to the Soviet-proposed talks to prevent the militarisation of space. That statement demonstrated in a clear and well-argued manner that the position taken by the United States made it impossible to begin those talks.

The statement also said that the counter draft of a joint communique submitted by the American side indicated in no uncertain way that in reality Washington had no intention to enter those talks. Now they in Washington are trying to create the impression that they have been misunderstood and are actually ready for talks with the USSR and accept its proposal without any preconditions. This is being said in public, and statements are also made that the Soviet side has submitted some new proposals through diplomatic channels, Bessmertnykh said.

In reality, he continued, the approach of the American side has in no way been changed. It remains negative. We proposed, the ambassador recalled, that talks be started to prevent the militarisation of space. As for the Americans, they discourse on talks on questions of militarising space. This substitution of phraseology is nothing short of an attempt to replace the very subject of the talks, which in that case would be actually aimed at legalising the spread of the arms race to space. The U.S. side also rejects the inclusion in a joint communique of the provision on a mutual moratorium on the tests and deployment of space-based weapons along with the beginning of the talks.

There is a similar situation with the U.S. side's attitude to another component of our proposal, namely, the resolving of the question of the mutual complete renunciation of anti-satellite systems within the framework of the talks, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said. Moreover, Washington persists in its attempts to drag into the talks some types of armaments which have nothing at all to do with the subject of the talks proposed by us. In this way, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said, there has been no change in the approach of the U.S. Administration to the talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space. It does not want to conduct the talks proposed by the Soviet Union specifically on blocking every channel of the race in space weapons.

Washington's propaganda manoeuvres are aimed at absolving Washington of responsibility for the fact that the line pursued by it is making the talks impossible. This flippant attitude to such an important and serious question cannot help evoking regret, Bessmertnykh stressed.

"The United States is still trying to avoid discussion of the Soviet-proposed agenda of the talks to prevent the militarisation of space," Ambassador Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, today said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

"This is illustrated by recent statements of Caspar Weinberger and other officials of the Reagan administration," he stressed.

Answering a question from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent if there was any possibility for the Vienna talks, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said: "It depends only on the U.S. position if the Vienna talks will take place. Now Washington has taken a position which does not offer any possibility for them."

Commenting on a question from the correspondent of the journal NEW TIMES about statements in the U.S. press that the White House intends to send a delegation to Vienna, Bessmertnykh said: "Washington officials indeed talk a good deal and in all seriousness that a U.S. delegation are all but booking rooms at Vienna hotels. But they do not say what their delegation will take to Vienna and what for they are going."

This situation, the ambassador continued, shows that the American side has no intention seriously to discuss the question of preventing the militarisation of space. "Meanwhile, the question raised by the Soviet side is too important to turn it into a political game and to indulge in ploys," Bessmertnykh stressed.

The KUNA correspondent voiced concern over the deadlock caused by the U.S. position. "I understand the worry voiced in your question," the ambassador replied. "Mankind as a whole is concerned about preventing the militarisation of space. The USSR considers it necessary consistently to insist that this subject be discussed at the negotiating table."

Scientific progress and the improvement and modernisation of weaponry are all making the U.S. plans to militarise space fraught with worldwide conflagration, Bessmertnykh said. That is why, he continued, it is necessary not to discuss at the Vienna talks questions of the militarisation of space, which Washington tries to impose on the Soviet side, but to seek agreement to prevent the introduction of weapons of any type in near-earth space.

COMMUNIQUE ON SOCIALIST TU CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

PM311605 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jul 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Joint Communiqué of the Conference of Secretaries of European Socialist Countries' Trade Union Centers"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries dealing with international questions from the trade union centers of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia was held in Moscow 26-27 July. It was attended by representatives of Polish trade unions.

The conference discussed topical questions pertaining to trade unions' participation in the antiwar and antimissile movement in accordance with the documents adopted by the leaders of the European socialist countries' trade union centers in Berlin (September 1983) and Prague (January 1984), which were sent to all European trade union centers.

The conference participants stated that the continuing siting of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the European Continent, the attempts to carry the arms race into space, and other aggressive actions by the reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and its NATO allies in various parts of the world aggravate the world situation even more and increase the threat of a world nuclear conflict. This has forced the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries to adopt a number of retaliatory measures.

The efforts to revive the forces of militarism and revanchism in the FRG are a serious threat to the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe. In the complex world situation special importance attaches to the socialist community countries' peace initiatives reflecting the will of their peoples. They were confirmed anew at the June CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow.

The meeting stressed that the trade unions, as the most mass-based organizations, are called upon to make a further effort to mobilize working people to actively resist imperialism's militarist adventures. The conference participants expressed their belief that trade unions in all European countries, irrespective of their orientation and international affiliation, must act together in favor of peace and disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament and against the arms race in the spirit of the decisions of the Fourth European Trade Union Conference (Geneva, 1981). The European socialist countries' trade unions, for their part, will continue consistently to implement a course toward cooperation and joint actions in the antiwar struggle of trade unions of diverse tendencies.

The conference participants noted that the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace -- which is celebrated, at the behest of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions (Havana, 1982), on the day World War II began (1 September) -- has a special place in the development of the actions of the working people of various countries. Active preparations are now under way in all European socialist countries for the day of action, during which there will be mass rallies, demonstrations, and labor peace vigils.

Representatives of foreign trade union organizations will be participating in the aforementioned events in each of these countries, as in previous years. The conference participants advocated the further development of the international character of the events taking place in each country on the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace.

The conference also pointed out that the preparations and the holding of the events of the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace are closely associated with the tasks of the further development and improvement of cooperation and the deepening of specialization and coproduction among the CEMA countries, and with the successful fulfillment of national economic plans as determining conditions of economic and social progress, the improvement of the material and spiritual living standards of the peoples of those countries, and the strengthening of the might, unity, and cohesion of the socialist states.

The conference participants advocated trade unions' active participation in preparations for the 1985 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as important milestones in the peoples' struggle for peace, security, and social progress.

The conference also discussed questions relating to the work of the socialist countries' trade unions in connection with the 1985 (International Youth Year) Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students and the World Conference of Women in Nairobi, and other matters relating to international activity.

WORKINGS OF TRANSFER RUBLE SYSTEM EXPLAINED

PM270856 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 15 July carries on page 3, under the "Facets of Integration" rubric and the headline "Collective Currency," A 1,600-word article by V. Dzhindzhikhadze, chairman of the Board of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, outlining the workings of the transfer ruble system and the bank's operations. The transfer ruble, the author writes, "fulfills the main monetary functions of an international socialist currency."

He gives details of the bank's lending rates -- between 2 percent and 5 percent, with preferential rates of 0.5-2 percent for Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia -- and sees a possibility of the bank expanding its role in future to provide credit services for international joint enterprises and economic organizations established on a basis of financial autonomy.

BRIEFS

CEMA FISHING CONFERENCE -- A scientific and technical conference opened in Leningrad today. The participants are reviewing a long-term program of cooperation in developing the fishing industry and the fishing fleet within the framework of CEMA. Managers of the industry, scientists, and specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the DPRK are taking part in the conference. The conference is being held in line with the decisions and documents, recently adopted in Moscow, from the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jul 84 LD]

III. 1 Aug 84

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
W O R L D & R E G I O N A L I S S U E S

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S. AFRICAN ALLOWED TO COMPETE IN OLYMPICS FOR UK

LD311633 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles July 31 TASS -- The Organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics take much care of Zola Budd, the South African runner who will perform in the 3,000 metre race for the British team.

The patrons of the racists try to create the illusion that Budd's participation in the Olympics is the manifestation of truly Olympic spirit. The U.S. press writes with zeal about how this "White Hope" spends her time in Los Angeles, how nice and charming she is...she was the only member of the British team for whom a press conference was organized. True, it was suggested not to ask political questions. Certainly, there are reasons for this, for it took Budd scandalously little time to get British citizenship, despite numerous protests, and then the permission of the International Olympic Committee for the participation in the games (the Republic of South Africa has been expelled from the Olympic movement).

At the same time, in order to lull and mislead indignant Africa the organizers of the games denied the Republic of South Africa the right to T.V. coverage of the Olympic competitions. This step has been publicized by the USA. But supporters of the apartheid found a way out. The REUTER reported that a South African citizen from Durban had bought the right to shoot a film about Budd's life. The film will include sequences from the Olympic competitions. The main role will be played by a British or an American actress and the shooting will be made in the Republic of South Africa, London and Los Angeles.

Events show that the manoeuvres around Budd inspired by supporters of the apartheid regime pursue the only aim -- to bring back the Republic of South Africa into the Olympic movement.

UPCOMING NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE' EXERCISES ANNOUNCED

LD312211 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Brussels July 31 TASS -- More than 250,000 officers and men of various NATO countries will participate in regular "Autumn Forge-84" large-scale exercises in September and October this year. This has been announced in Casteau (Belgium) by a spokesman of the headquarters of the supreme allied commander of NATO's allied armed forces in Europe.

An aggregate of 26 various exercises will be held within the "Autumn Forge-84" in the territory, coastal waters and air space of NATO countries from Nordkapp in Norway's north to the Mediterranean. Observers draw attention to the fact that a certain part of the provocative shows will be held in direct proximity to the air and sea borders of socialist countries.

Taking part, in particular, in the "Lion Heart-84" exercises will be more than 131,000 officers and men, mainly British ones who will be brought from the British Isles to the European Continent.

A "Reforger" operation which has been already held more than once, envisages the airlifting of 20,000 U.S. servicemen with full combat equipment from the United States to Western Europe to reinforce in case of a "crisis situation" the troops stationed in the FRG and other West European countries.

PARALLELS BETWEEN SARAJEVO, PRESENT VIEWED

PM311830 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Aug 84 p 14

[Gennadiy Gerasimov article under the rubric "International Life": "Along the Road From Sarajevo" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WORLD WAR I BEGAN 70 YEARS AGO. AT THAT TIME IT WAS NOT GIVEN A SERIAL NUMBER. AT THAT TIME IT WAS CONSIDERED THE "WAR TO END ALL WARS."

The machinery of war "stalled" rather quickly and became bogged down. "No change on the western front" -- this was repeated month in and month out. One and the same thing, all the time: "Fire." Trench warfare turned military operations into senseless carnage. When Europe, having fed its youth through the meat grinder, returned to peace, the general opinion was: "War is henceforth impossible."

However, none of the countries involved said a "farewell to arms!" Only Russia, which had changed from czarist to Soviet, proclaimed: "Peace to the peoples!"

The opening shot of the war was fired in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. There Serbian nationalists assassinated Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. The pebble caused an avalanche, or rather accelerated the rapid slide toward war, which, in the language of political scientists could be described as "escalation of conflict."

U.S. writer Barbara Tuchman, describing this process in her book "The Guns of August," which has been translated into Russian, stresses its idiotic automatism:

"Horrorified at the sight of the abyss before them, the statesmen who bore the main responsibility for the fate of their countries tried to retreat, but the military plans inexorably pushed them further and further forward."

Tuchman's book made a strong impression on the late U.S. President John Kennedy in his time. His aide, Theodore Sorensen, has written about this.

Kennedy, according to Sorensen, loved to quote the exchange between two of Germany's leaders regarding the causes of the war. The former chancellor asked: "But how did this happen?" -- and his successor answered: "Ah, if only one knew!"

"IF OUR PLANET," KENNEDY SAID, "IS EVER FATED TO BE DEVASTATED BY A NUCLEAR WAR AND IF THE SURVIVORS OF THIS DESTRUCTION MANAGE TO OVERCOME THE FIRE, POISON, CHAOS, AND CATASTROPHE, I WOULD NOT WANT ONE OF THEM TO ASK ANOTHER 'BUT HOW DID THIS HAPPEN?' AND RECEIVE THE INCREDIBLE ANSWER: 'AH, IF ONLY ONE KNEW!'"

Parallels with Sarajevo are quite fashionable now. NEWSWEEK has written about them; Helmut Schmidt has referred to them in a speech to the Bundestag; and William Bundy, retiring chief editor of the U.S. journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, has made use of them. Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador in Paris before he was transferred to Moscow, has resorted to them. "The analogy with 1914," Schmidt remarked, "is not so far removed from reality, although the process of the escalation of tension is developing considerably more slowly than in the period between the assassination in Sarajevo and the start of World War I."

Historical parallels are always conditional, and the one in question is even dangerous because of its built-in mechanism of "self-fulfilling prophecy:" for if you believe that the world is sliding toward war, you may, by your appropriately programmed actions, actually push it into a war that no one really wants.

Strictly speaking, it is incorrect to claim that "no one wanted war" in 1914. Europe was ripe for war at that time. War was rooted in the contradictions between the two alliances, which today would be described as blocs, opposing one another in Europe. In turn, these contradictions were caused by competition for markets, raw material sources, and territory. Germany considered itself particularly "hard done by," having joined in the imperialist division of the world somewhat belatedly. It wanted to satisfy its appetites by means of war and the redistribution of colonies. Archive documents leave no doubt that the sides were seriously preparing for war and that it was launched deliberately. At the same time, the specific scenario of its origin was dependent on the combination of circumstances. The spark was provided, as German Chancellor Bismarck had predicted, by "some damned stupidity in the Balkans."

Austria-Hungary exploited the shooting in Sarajevo as a pretext for attacking Serbia, in whose existence it saw a threat to its "scrappy" monarchy. Vienna obtained Germany's support in advance in the event of Russia and France coming to Serbia's aid. A role was also played by the perfidy of Britain, which had given Germany the impression that it would not enter the war.

All these issues belong to the distant past. Historians draw up the following list in order of subjective desire to launch the war: Germany, Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia. Russia is down the list not because of the czarist empire's "love of peace," but because of its unpreparedness for war in 1914. At that time, Peterburg would have preferred to postpone it.

At the same time, the actual process of the slide toward war, which became uncontrollable at a particular moment, is obviously what generates analogies with Sarajevo in our troubled times. Each side was in a hurry to anticipate the other's hypothetical reaction while possessing inadequate information about the motives of its behavior and guided by its own sketchy ideas of these motives.

The Sarajevo escalation is a reminder of the danger of the war machine's momentum [samodvizheniye]. This, then, was mobilization, which, once started, was impossible to halt, and looked like a threat so far as the other side was concerned. "Once war plans have been elaborated and approved," General von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, said in August 1914, "it is impossible to change them."

And today's NATO plans for the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe or the strategic studies of scenarios for operations in the European theater of military operations -- in isolation from the political situation in Europe, where missiles are overshadowing the developing cooperation -- are these not examples of dangerous momentum? And who is to say that, at the critical moment, some NATO staff officer will not repeat Moltke's words: "Once war plans have been elaborated and approved, it is impossible to change them...."?

Another parallel with Sarajevo concerns the surprises the development of military technology is presenting to staff officers. The generals were diligently preparing...for the preceding war. They had neither imagined nor planned for the senseless deadlock of positional warfare. Is today's NATO military planning not somewhat similar, with its "forward borders" and "second echelon strikes"?

World War I was the first to give the signal: The means no longer justify the ends. The ends the participants in that war set themselves were not worth the carnage they staged.

World War II was different. Launched by fascism, from the very start it was waged for the sake of delivering mankind from the inhuman Hitlerite "new order," and from Japanese militarism.

Now it is worth going back to the question of ends and means. World War III will have no ends, because nuclear weapons will destroy them. Unless one considers as an end the assassination of Clio, the ancient Greek muse responsible for human history. But who needs Cliocide?

"Today the apocalypse is not just a Biblical sketch," UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said. "It has become a very real possibility."

There are many statements about the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear conflict, and they have become almost banal. In their quest for additional arguments, scientists are providing more detailed accounts of the consequences, revealing the so-called "nuclear winter" as the "last epidemic" and being more specific about the horrors. But what if the gentleman whom all this particularly concerns simply believes that the end of the world is nigh? U.S. publisher Ronny Dagger, having collected five of Ronald Reagan's statements to the effect that the last battle between good and evil and the end of the world are very likely to take place even during our generation's lifetime, asks: "Can his religious beliefs not affect his readiness to use nuclear weapons?"

It is not known whether people in the Pentagon believe in the end of the world and whether they perceive God's finger in military building, but what is known is the opinion of the U.S. secretary of defense, enshrined in directives, regarding the U.S. capacity to "come out on top" in a nuclear war...provided it is properly prepared for it.

In this respect, Weinberger appears even more stupid than Hitler. Back in July 1943, when the Stalingrad catastrophe had already occurred and it was clear even to Hitler that the war was lost, the Fuehrer remarked with a feeling of doom in a conversation with Walther Dornberg, who was in charge of the program for building the V-2 rockets, that "Europe and the world as a whole have become too small for wars. Today's weapons will make war unbearable for humankind." Does the incumbent U.S. secretary of defense need yet another military catastrophe in order to understand such an obvious truth? Such a war would be the last!

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger reminds me of the czar's War Minister Vladimir Sukhomlinov, who was convinced that "war is the same as it has always been." The only difference is in their attitudes toward military innovations, which Sukhomlinov despised and which Weinberger worships. Weinberger, furthermore, sees in them the "hope that the United States will be able to win," just as the Romans defeated the Carthaginians by inventing the grapnel and the English crushed the French in the Battle of Crecy in 1346 by using archers. Instead of archers, Weinberger relies on beam weapons or other innovations, but in principle we have before us the very same Sukhomlinov who considers that "war is the same as it has always been." No "last epidemic" nor "nuclear winter," but "retaining the capacity for further deterrence." Common sense just gives up.

The talk of "further deterrence" demonstrates a primitively arithmetical approach toward war whereby, it appears, it is still possible to win "on points." The United States would emerge "victorious" if, finding itself devastated, it still managed to retain the odd submarine with unused missiles for "further deterrence." But this is nothing but the logic of the Verdun meat grinder, slightly updated.

Another parallel comes to mind along the road from Sarajevo. The participants in World War I, finding themselves in trenches under artillery fire, had the time to think and end the bloodshed sooner. Here are the arguments of U.S. journalist Thomas Powers in this connection, from his book "Reflections on the Next War":

"The four main participants -- Britain, France, Russia, and Germany -- almost destroyed themselves for the sake of illusory reparations, illusory hegemony in Europe, petty colonial gains, and insubstantial changes of European frontiers.

The war was devastating in the financial sense. All the horrors of earlier history pale before it in terms of lives lost....But although there was no shortage of weighty reasons to halt the war at the halfway point, not a single leader from either side seriously proposed this on a single occasion."

A similar situation developed during World War II. It became clear by 20 July 1944 that Germany had lost the war. Those to whom this had become perfectly clear tried to assassinate Hitler. The attempt failed and the war continued; but out of inertia. It has been calculated that, following that date, 8,650 German soldiers died each day, 360 each hour, 6 each minute in the period between 20 July 1944 and 8 May 1945, and they died for no purpose, simply without any reason. More than 60 percent of all the destruction inflicted on Germany by the war occurred in the period after 20 July 1944.

The point is probably that, once it has started, a war is difficult to halt. It gathers its own momentum -- or inertia -- of movement. And this obvious lesson clearly does not suit the transatlantic strategists, who argue about some kind of unspoken "rules of the game" during the "exchange" of nuclear strikes. As if modern wars could be waged according to the rules of medieval jousts.

Hence the main lesson of the military past: The struggle against war must be waged before war has started. The antimissile movements in the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, and other West European countries, as well as the antiwar statements of sober-minded politicians and eminent public figures in the United States are evidence that a struggle against nuclear catastrophe, this time a universal catastrophe, is in progress. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives are exerting increasing influence on the development of today's international relations and have become the hope of all people of good will.

There are, of course, other thoughts that could come to mind along the road from Sarajevo. But coming back to today, the problem now is HOW NOT TO FIGHT, NOT HOW TO FIGHT.

To conclude, here is the opinion of World War I veteran Ernest Hemingway:

"....The people who start, fan, and wage wars are pigs thinking only of economic competition and of what could be gained from this. I believe that all who gain from war and who help launch it should be shot on the very first day of military operations by trusted representatives of their countries' honest citizens, whom they are sending off to fight."

ENVOY EXPLAINS SOVIET APPROACH TO UNIDO MEETING

PM311300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "For Just Economic Relations"]

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jul -- The USSR permanent mission at the UN organizations in Vienna has held a press conference devoted to the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which will be held here at the beginning of August.

O.N. Khlestov, USSR permanent representative at the UN organizations in Vienna, stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to this international forum since important problems linked with the process of industrializing the developing countries, as well as measures to accelerate that process, will be discussed there.

Only the creation of modern industry in these countries, the Soviet representative noted, will help them to resolve their socioeconomic tasks. At the same time, he stressed that the goals enshrined in the Lima declaration, which expresses the need to establish more just economic relations and more active cooperation with developing states on the part of the developed countries, have still not been achieved. A process of deindustrialization of countries that have embarked on the path of independent development is even being observed, and their debts to the international banks and monopolies are growing.

The cause of this lies in the egoistic policy of the United States and other Western states, which are striving to obtain economic advantages at the expense of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, establishing unequal trading conditions, toughening up credit practices, and artificially hiking bank lending rates. A hike of only 0.5 percent in bank lending rates leads to an increase of \$6-8 billion in the developing states' debt.

In conclusion, the USSR representative noted that during the forthcoming conference, the Soviet Union is ready to support any proposals aimed at accelerating the process of the developing countries' industrialization and at overcoming their economic dependence on multinational monopolies.

BOLSHAKOV DISCUSSES ARMS TALKS, ISRAELI ELECTIONS

PM311053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] Nine Years On

It is 9 years since the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began in Helsinki on 30 July and ended in the triumphant signing on 1 August 1975 of the Final Act -- a fundamentally new document in postwar international practice, signed by 33 European states, the United States, and Canada.

The Helsinki conference was an event of tremendous international importance. The necessary political results of World War II were collectively summed up and the inviolability of existing European borders was confirmed. New opportunities were opened up for resolving the central task for the present day -- strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

The results of the conference and the Final Act were welcomed by mankind as a victory for reason and for the peace-loving forces -- a victory to which an inestimable contribution was made by the Soviet Union, guided by the Peace Program elaborated by our party.

The Helsinki process -- the elaboration of measures for building confidence between states taking part in the conference, the expansion of cooperation between them in the fields of the economy, science, technology, environmental conservation, and other spheres of economic activity, and also on humanitarian issues like exchanges in the field of culture, education, information, and contacts between people -- has continued all these years. It has continued despite opposition from the enemies of detente and the most reactionary circles of the NATO countries.

Back at the end of 1976, the U.S. House of Representatives sent the President a report which stated that "The United States and its allies intend to use the Helsinki Final Act as a tool." A tool for interfering in the socialist countries' internal affairs, despite the fact that such interference is resolutely forbidden by the Final Act.

The United States has persistently pressed its NATO partners to ignore those sections of the Final Act which do not suit the champions of confrontation and which tie their hands in the arms race, the fueling of tension, and "economic" and psychological warfare against the socialist countries. In 1979-1980, the United States openly steered a course toward curtailing foreign trade, technical, and scientific contacts with the USSR and began to resort to various economic "sanctions," "embargoes," and so forth. The only thing Washington was worried about was alleged human rights violations in the socialist countries.

While under Carter attempts were made to conceal the anti-Soviet orientation of U.S. policy in the human rights field, under Reagan it is openly billed. Thus, E. Abrams, assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian issues, explained recently that "the main commitment relating to the human rights issue is resisting the onslaught of communism," and that "a human rights policy that is not anticommunist cannot be a serious policy."

Well, Mr Abrams can only be praised for his frankness. At least no one now will have any illusions as to how the United States interprets the Final Act provisions or why Washington organizes various "Enslaved Nations Weeks" and hypocritical vigils in Congress over "violations" of human rights in the socialist countries. It also becomes easier to understand why the delegations from the United States and some of its allies acted in the role of "champions" of human rights from sharply anti-Soviet positions in Belgrade and Madrid. They did everything to thwart the Helsinki process. But they did not succeed in fully achieving this. The continuation of the process right now in Stockholm (where Washington's obstructionism and its reluctance to conduct a serious dialogue on confidence- and security-building and disarmament measures in Europe are just as obvious as at previous meetings) still attests to the fact that the Western powers cannot disregard the will of the peoples and the broad movement of peace-loving forces and are obliged to embark on talks within the framework of the Helsinki process.

Nor has the United States succeeded in blocking the West European countries' trade with the socialist countries, although it has been considerably damaged by various "restrictions" and "sanctions." The thwarting of Washington's attempts to block the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline confirmed that far from all the U.S. NATO partners were prepared to renounce mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union on orders from the White House. Nonetheless, in using arm-twisting tactics and dollar blackmail, Washington, as the recent Consultative Group Cooperation Committee decisions attest, is doing everything possible to sharply restrict West-East business cooperation, even though its importance to the cause of peace in Europe was particularly noted in Helsinki in 1975.

However, first of all Washington and its partners complicated the situation on our continent and in the world by implementing the well-known 1979 NATO "two-track decision" under which the deployment of first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe began in late 1983. As a result, the Geneva talks were broken off through the United States' fault. The USSR was obliged to take retaliatory steps in order to prevent the disruption of the existing military equilibrium in Europe. Neither the United States nor the West Europeans gained security from the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles. On the contrary, the threat of war increased, and increased sharply. Nonetheless the U.S. course toward achieving military superiority is continuing, just as the attempts to intimidate the USSR and its allies by building up U.S. and NATO "military muscle" are continuing.

Let us note that this policy is being pursued against the will of the Western countries' peoples, including the U.S. people. A recent Harris poll showed 90 percent of Americans in favor of the elaboration of a U.S.-USSR agreement to help reduce the two countries' existing nuclear arsenals. Altogether, 82 percent opposed the militarization of space and demanded "the outlawing of the use of weapons in near-earth space." The present U.S. Administration would like to ignore the will of its own people. A new Pentagon application demanding record total appropriations of almost \$300 billion in the new fiscal year reached Congress literally the other day. This application is camouflaged by arguments about the "Soviet threat" and expatiations about "readiness for dialogue" with the Soviet Union, which is supposed to be completely unwilling to meet the United States and its allies halfway and return to the Geneva talks broken off by Washington. Nowadays, this deceives few people, even in the United States. Targeting new U.S. nuclear missiles on the Soviet Union and its allies while simultaneously calling for talks is obvious political duplicity.

The United States is displaying similar duplicity now in its approach to the talks proposed by the USSR for preventing the militarization of space. From the outset, the Reagan administration has taken a negative stance on the issue and tried to link the talks in Vienna with the resumption of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Then, having come up against the denunciation of this stance by the USSR and other states, including some of its NATO allies perturbed by the prospect of the "Star Wars" scenario being plotted by the White House, Washington started saying that it intended to conduct in Vienna not the talks proposed by the USSR but...talks about how to approach them. Then -- yet another maneuver: "It declared that it was ready for talks in Vienna "without any prior conditions." It immediately emerged that one condition being stipulated was Washington's intention to raise "any issues" in Vienna, that is, to turn proposed businesslike talks on a precise problem -- for the specific purpose of closing all routes to the militarization of space -- into some kind of general "debating club." A further "condition" is laid down de facto -- complete U.S. silence on the USSR's proposal to introduce a mutual moratorium on testing and deploying space weapons as of the day the talks start. An understandable silence -- literally the other day the Pentagon announced antisatellite weapon tests scheduled for August and November.

The Reagan administration has thus demonstrated yet again that all its statements about its "readiness for dialogue with the USSR" are no more than an election gimmick. Initially it broke off the nuclear arms talks in Geneva; now it is making it impossible to initiate talks on space.

And so it is in everything relating to the main behest of Helsinki -- the need to supplement political detente with military detente. Washington wants neither the former nor the latter. It wants one thing -- to achieve military superiority and gain a lever for influencing world politics and dictating its will to other countries and peoples, an idea as insane as it is dangerous to the fate of mankind. It is high time it was consigned to the archives.

"We make an unequivocal appeal to the United States and its allies: It is time to undertake specific action to confirm your share of responsibility for the destiny of peace, to become aware of the hopelessness of the position of strength policy and of the gamble on the arms race, and to display real, not feigned readiness for dialogue and talks to find mutually acceptable solutions to the questions on which man's future depends," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "The Soviet Union has no shortage of this readiness."

Gamble on Force

Last week in the United States was marked by visits from a number of statesmen from Latin American countries.

On Monday, R. Reagan met with El Salvador's newly elected President J. Napoleon Duarte. The guest was told that the White House is still seeking congressional approval for additional appropriations of \$251 million in aid to El Salvador in the new fiscal year.

Such generosity has to be paid for, and Duarte did not remain in debt. After the meeting in the White House, he issued a statement to journalists accusing Nicaragua of "continuing deliveries of weapons and materiel to the Salvadoran rebels." Duarte thus supported the U.S. State Department "report" on Nicaragua published on the eve of his visit.

This tale, which Reagan recently billed at his press conference, drags in the old notion about Nicaraguan and Cuban "interference" in the affairs of other Central American countries, about the "Soviet threat," and so forth.

It is these tales, and not the indignation of the peoples of the region's countries against imperialist violence, against the terror of pro-U.S. juntas installed in Central America by the CIA or, finally, against genocide like that in El Salvador that Washington uses as propaganda to explain the obvious upsurge of the revolutionary movement in the region.

Even the bloodiest dictator -- and we can judge this from the above-mentioned statement by the Washington "philanthropist" Abrams, will be presented to the public by Reagan's supporters as a "champion of democracy" as long as he assiduously serves the interests of U.S. imperialism. Any people's democratic regime that ventures to oppose U.S. diktat will be reviled as "repressive" by those same "human rights champions" from the Washington administration. That is why the U.S. invasion of Grenada is called a "rescue operation" and the mining of Nicaraguan ports is called "action in support of democracy"!

There is an old saying: Tell me who your friends are and I will tell you who you are. Now that the U.S. election campaign is gathering momentum, Americans are wondering increasingly with what and why their country is being associated when the White House flirts with the bloodiest dictators. There is only one conclusion, and it does not favor the United States.

After the Election in Israel

The results of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) election have attracted widespread attention from the world press, which is closely following the explosive situation in the Near East as well as the Israeli military's provocative actions in Lebanon and the occupied Arab lands. Of course, no one expected the election to cause any substantial change in Israel's policy. The two main rival groupings -- the Likud bloc of right-wing Zionist parties headed by former Prime Minister Shamir, and the Zionist Labor Party headed by Peres -- differ if at all only on tactical issues and have no differences on the main plank, namely a strategic orientation on further expansion with a view to creating a "greater Israel," "assimilating" what was plundered during past acts of aggression, and preventing the creation of a Palestinian state.

Nor is there the slightest doubt as to the future nature of Israeli-U.S. relations: both parties are in favor of strengthening them on an anti-Arab, anti-Soviet basis. Israel, in the opinion, of Likud and Labor Party members, must continue to serve as an outside horse hitched to the U.S. military and foreign policy chariot, the more so since U.S. financial aid and Israel's gigantic foreign debts offer no other option.

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The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH correctly writes in this connection that, irrespective of whether Y. Shamir or S. Peres comes to power, Israel has been and will remain a champion of the U.S. Near East course aimed at interfering in the affairs of the region's peoples and foisting capitulationist agreements on them. Of course, it is no accident that there has been talk in the Knesset about founding a Likud-Labor Party coalition.

Commenting on the election results, many Western press organs note that they have shown how strong right-wing extremism is in Israel and how firmly chauvinist sentiments are rooted in the minds of a considerable proportion of its citizens. The most graphic confirmation of this assessment was perhaps the most notable outcome of the Knesset election -- Rabbi Kahana, ringleader of the racist, fascist KAKH grouping and notorious founder of the "Jewish Defense League," whose history in the United States and Israel has been marked by numerous acts of terrorism, has been elected into the Knesset. After Kahana's election to the Knesset, pacifist candidate (Lova) Eliav, who was not elected, exclaimed bitterly: "It's simply terrible that a psychopathic murderer can enter parliament while I remain outside!" In its own way, this is a symbol of the real misfortune of the people of Israel, who are the victims of the ruling Zionist parties' adventurist, racist policy.

PRAVDA ATTACKS REAGAN REMARKS ON GRENADA

PM311020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Beneath the Veil of Hypocrisy. U.S. President's Speech at Press Conference"]

[Text] New York, 27 Jul -- In an attempt to cover up the U.S. militarist preparations in Grenada, the White House has resorted to unpardonable lies. Speaking at a Washington press conference President Reagan, as he has repeatedly done before, began expatiating on the "benefit" of the piratic attack on Grenada. Without batting an eye, Reagan claimed that the attack made it possible to "deprive the USSR and Cuba of a base in the Western Hemisphere."

The U.S. President's fabrications appear ridiculous in light of previous denials by the British Plessey Company on this score and of the Pentagon's military preparations currently under way in Grenada. It is well known that, immediately after the U.S. military's invasion of the island, representatives of Plessey, whose engineers were participating in the construction of the Point Salines Airport, resolutely refuted the White House's hypocritical claims that the airfield being constructed under Maurice Bishop's government was for military purposes. Similar statements were also made by leaders of neighboring Caribbean states who are perfectly aware of the situation in Grenada, for instance, Guyana's President F. Burnham.

Acting according to the "stop thief" principle and under cover of a false propaganda ballyhoo, the United States has begun creating a new "unsinkable aircraft carrier" on Grenada in order to exercise control over the entire Caribbean. Reports from St Georges indicate that the U.S. Embassy on the island has been instructed to "do as much as possible to help the completion of work on the Point Salines project." The sum of \$24 million has already been appropriated for the airfield's construction. The Pentagon has also announced its intention to "lease the airport" for a 99-year term.

According to eyewitness reports, Point Salines is already being actively used by the U.S. military. The U.S. combat helicopters that patrol the island are based there, and there are two or three landings each week by U.S. Hercules military transport planes delivering equipment and military supplies to Grenada. The airport area has been declared a military zone, and ammunition and heavy arms are stored there. A U.S. Army contingent of about 1,000 soldiers and officers is permanently stationed on the island. In relation to a small state like Grenada this is an entire army!

The militarist bustle on the island is clearly part of the plan hatched by the White House to set up a military police bloc in the Caribbean consisting primarily of regimes that were the United States' accomplices in the aggression against Grenada. According to press reports, the port of St Georges has been transformed into a U.S. naval base at which several warships are constantly stationed. They are capable of reaching any of the neighboring island states within a matter of hours and landing troops there to suppress any national liberation actions by the people.

Washington is trying to hide these facts from the international public and is creating a wall of silence in the path of truthful information about its militarist preparations. Reagan's latest propaganda trick only goes to prove this.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO HUMAN RIGHTS ACCORDS NOTED

PM270806 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 24 July First Edition carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences A. Movchan under the heading "Human Rights: Words and Deeds."

The author recalls how U.S. representatives opposed the inclusion of a human rights clause in the UN Charter, declaring that the United States contravenes that Charter whenever it "undertakes acts which poison the international atmosphere." He alleges that the United States "has always been opposed to concluding international treaties binding states to grant and observe certain specific human rights," citing as evidence the U.S. delay in ratifying the UN pact on human rights. This, Movchan writes, is an example of the United States' "dishonest approach to the implementation of important UN decisions."

Citing U.S. military activities in Grenada, Lebanon, and elsewhere, the author concludes that the present administration threatens "man's most important right -- the right to life."

USSR-U.S. FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD301922 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The threat looming over mankind can hardly be overestimated because if another war breaks out nuclear weapons will be brought into play, Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the USSR-USA Friendship Society, today stated at the second meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public devoted to problems of Soviet-U.S. relations and disarmament.

Academician Blokhin pointed out the successful cooperation of Soviet and U.S. physicians in averting nuclear war. They have been working together for dozens of years now, he said. There are points which bring us together and there are those which separate us. But when it comes to the danger of nuclear war, there are no differences between us.

"As a physician, I stand for prophylaxis, that is, for measures which could prevent the outbreak of another war because if it does happen medicine will be unable to help man," Nikolay Blokhin said. He called upon the participants in the meeting to do everything possible to rid mankind forever of the threat of nuclear war.

The arms race and Soviet-U.S. relations are two questions which we are going to discuss at our meeting and which are closely interrelated, Academician Georgiy Arbatov said in his address. According to him, the arms race has become the main generator of the aggravation of relations between the USSR and the USA. They have grown particularly bad during the past few years because the United States has assumed a course of reaching military superiority and carrying on a runaway buildup of arms appropriations and military programs, while having virtually stopped the process of the limitation of the arms race.

In politics, Georgiy Arbatov stressed, this course has been characterised by blocking the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. In the economy it has been manifest in different embargoes and discriminatory measures and in attempts to twist the arms of its allies, which is tantamount to "economic warfare" against the Soviet Union. All this has given our government reason to believe that we have come against Washington's deliberate attempts to escalate international tension.

The situation has grown considerably worse, the academician continued, after U.S. nuclear missiles intended to deliver the first strike at the Soviet Union have been deployed in Europe.

This move whipped up the arms race and frustrated the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. The arms stockpiles in Europe have increased while its security diminished, he stressed.

Former Democratic Senator George McGovern, a prominent U.S. public figure, who addressed the meeting, recalled that during the Second World War the United States and the USSR had been allies in the struggle against a common enemy, fascism. I would like as an American who participated in that war to express the appreciation I have felt for the enormous sacrifices that were made by the people of the Soviet Union, he said. A great many countries suffered sacrifices in that war but none as many as the Soviet Union.

During that time, he continued, the two countries had a common enemy, Hitler. At present the peoples of the two countries have an even greater common enemy, nuclear annihilation. While Hitler was responsible for tens of millions of human lives, several times more will die just during the first days of nuclear catastrophe.

McGovern pointed out the need to avert any armed conflicts. I do not know how if even in conventional war one could seriously think of the U.S. and the Soviet Union settling their differences in that fashion. A conventional war will sooner or later escalate into nuclear war because neither side would accept defeat in a conventional war without utilizing its nuclear capability.

McGovern spoke for better mutual understanding between the USA and the USSR and for establishing institutions with active public participation to reverse the arms race.

SOVIET, U.S. YOUTH GROUPS MEET IN MOLDAVIA

PM301553 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting Between Soviet and U.S. Youth"]

[Text] Kishinev, 26 Jul -- Questions of the preservation of peace, the relaxation of international tension; and Soviet-U.S. relations were at the center of attention of the participants in the 13th meeting of USSR and U.S. young people which has ended in the Soviet Moldavian capital. It was organized by the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and the forum for U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

James O'Rourke, leader of the U.S. delegation and chairman of the forum for U.S.-Soviet dialogue, noted that the meeting was useful. We believe, he said, that such meetings should continue to be held. The deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation between our two countries' young people will also help to strengthen confidence between the U.S. and Soviet peoples, the normalization of U.S.-USSR relations, and, consequently, the preservation of peace as well.

MULATOV RAPS SINO-PAKISTANI, SINO-THAI TALKS

OW312045 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Mulatov commentary: "How Was the Stalemate Created?"]

[Text] Foreign observers noticed that while Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan was visiting China's capital, some Afghan counterrevolutionary chieftans were also there. Well-informed sources said that these people visited Beijing to obtain weapons for the anti-Afghan rebels entrenched in Pakistani territory. This was the background of the Sino-Pakistani talks, during which both sides said a lot of beautiful words as if they were deeply concerned about a political settlement of the Afghan issue. But what kind of political settlement? If it means increasing the interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs it will obviously neither bring about an early conciliation of Afghan-Pakistani relations nor an early improvement in the overall situation involving Afghanistan; on the contrary, it will delay such reconciliation and improvement.

Someone has said that the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops -- actually only in limited number -- from Afghanistan to stabilize the Southwest Asian situation. If this were the case, why does the Afghan Government, which requested military aid from the Soviet Union, disagree? The Afghan Government disagrees because it understands well that, first of all, external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs must be stopped, the undeclared war against the Afghan people ended, and the training camps and posts in Pakistan and elsewhere that supply mercenary rebels to Afghanistan demolished. In sum, there must be a real international guarantee to ensure that the armed activities against Afghanistan carried out by external forces will be discontinued and will not recur in the future. The Afghan Government has repeatedly emphasized that there will be no need for Soviet troops to remain on Afghan land once this guarantee is obtained.

It appears that some people are interested in creating a unique stalemate to make certain parts of Asia constant sources of tension. This can be proved by the results of the talks Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila held in Beijing.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea was founded more than 5 years ago. The country is now making smooth progress in fulfilling the various tasks to rehabilitate its national economy and culture. This is one of the current political realities in Southeast Asia. Thailand, which has a long border with Kampuchea, undoubtedly wants to see peace along this border and wants to develop good-neighborly relations with Kampuchea. But what prevents Thailand from doing so? It does not do so because it refuses to recognize Kampuchea's legitimate government and allows the existence of the Khmer reactionaries' base in its border area. The remnant Pol Pot forces also hide there. Isn't it deplorable that the Pol Pot clique was overthrown by the Kampuchean people because of its sanguinary rule when it was in power?

The Sino-Thai talks did not touch on the adjustment of Thai and Chinese relations with the People's Kampuchea. Neither did the talks discuss Kampuchea's realistic proposal for improving the situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Quite another matter was discussed during Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's talks in Beijing. They discussed ways and means for supporting the Khmer reactionaries in exile, including military assistance. To put it bluntly, they reached agreement on furthering the interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. For example, they agreed to the creation of a long stalemate in Southeast Asia, and refused the constructive proposal made jointly by Kampuchea and Vietnam for improving relations with Thailand, other Southeast Asian countries, and China.

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Furthermore, they formulated for implementation a line to undermine the Kampuchean people's regime and to support and stir up tension in this area.

In the final analysis, who will benefit from this? Of course, it is not the Asian countries and peoples. The undeclared wars against Kampuchea and Afghanistan can only be of great benefit to the U.S. imperialists. This can be proved by the fact that Pakistan and Thailand are becoming increasingly attached politically and militarily to the United States.

As for the Soviet stand, our country steadfastly sides with the peoples of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and all other countries that resist oppression and control from external forces.

MILITARISM, REVANCHISM BEING REVIVED IN JAPAN

LD312156 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 31 Jul 84

[(Nikolay Kuzin) commentary]

[Excerpts] The Japanese Defense Department chief, Kurihara, has said he shares the Pentagon's views. Here is a commentary from our observer (Nikolay Kuzin):

The common views are borne out vividly in a report jointly prepared by the U.S. and Japanese military might looks not so innocent as it is usually pictured by Japanese leaders. The leaders of Japan have been alleging all along that Japan's military potential and its alliance with the United States are being strengthened for defense. But, in the report, Japan's military policy is presented as going far beyond its territory's defense.

The common views with a major imperialist power which was repeatedly unleashed bloody wars in Asia, and is now threatening to start a world nuclear war, confirm the aggressive character of the policy of remilitarizing Japan. Against whom will the might of the growing Japanese Armed Forces be used?

The Japanese leaders claim that strikes are planned against Soviet targets in the Far East. In fact, the whole process of building up Japan's military might has been constantly accompanied by anti-Soviet hysteria. The ruling circles of Tokyo would like to realize the long-standing ambitions of Japanese militarism towards Soviet lands, but it is contained by the might of the Soviet Union and its resolve to stand guard over its security and that of its allies. One thing is clear: militarism and revanchism are being revived in Japan. Japanese leaders have already outlined their program for the near future to turn the country into an unsinkable aircraft carrier, into a military power, and to put vast areas of the world ocean under Japanese control. But against whom the spear of Japanese expansion will turn in the long run is another matter.

We may recall how naive were the politicians who, in the thirties and forties, tried to channel Japanese aggression northward. What was the result of this is common knowledge in China and countries of Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union will manage to defend itself. At the same time, Japan's neighbors should think over the revived militarism in Japan, since they once experienced the brutal savageness of Japanese invaders.

JAPAN'S INCREASED MILITARY BUDGET CRITICIZED

LD312057 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

Tokyo's leaders have taken another step in militarising the country. Under the draft state budget for fiscal 1985 approved by the Nakasone government, military spending will top the three trillion yen mark.

Japan's spending for military purposes keeps growing from one year to the next. In 1985 it is going to be hiked by 7 percent, 0.5 percent more than last year's rise. Answering journalists' questions if that escalation of the military budget did not clash with his earlier statements and promises, Prime Minister Nakasone said it did not. Meanwhile, everyone remembers the recent assurances of Tokyo officials, including the premier himself, that the government would allow no slackening of its "austerity" policy.

It was stated, in particular, that Japan's military spending in fiscal 1985 would grow by a mere 93 billion yen while the actual rise was 205.5 billion. This shows that "austerity" policy as interpreted by the Tokyo leadership extends to whatever you like except military spending.

The Japanese Armed Forces, officially referred to as the "Self-Defence Forces", are now living through a boom. According to Western expert estimates, Japan is the world's 8th largest spender for military purposes (in 1984 Tokyo's military budget was over 12 billion dollars), while its rises in the military budget are far higher than those in other developed capitalist countries. Although Japan has refused under its Constitution to develop armed forces, it keeps under arms more than 250,000 men and has 130 warships and submarines and over 800 different planes. That military potential, which is more than impressive for a "Self-Defence Force", is going to be built up considerably by 1987.

The escalation of Japan's military potential is called for not only by the new tasks of the Japanese Armed Forces in "defending" a 1,000-mile zone and blocking straits in the Far East in accordance with military-strategic cooperation with the USA but also by the hopes of the Japanese "hawks" to exploit the military buildup to achieve their foreign-policy goals. The prospect of these plans coming true is more and more worrying the peoples of the region, who have not forgotten events of 40 years ago.

KORIONOV SAYS JAPAN BECOMING PENTAGON 'APPENDAGE'

LD010700 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- The U.S. does not stop its persistent efforts aimed at pushing Japan even further along the path of militarisation and forcing it to take upon itself part of the gendarme functions; for instance, the blocking of Far Eastern straits in case of an "emergency situation", Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA today. At present the U.S. military who took a fancy for Japanese waters are equipping more than 140 U.S. ships and submarines with "Tomahawk" missiles.

The principles of rejecting nuclear weapons proclaimed by Tokyo are eroded and are actually brought to naught, the article stresses. Moreover, it is officially stated that Tokyo opposes any international agreement which bans the utilisation of nuclear weapons. The Japanese armed forces are obviously being turned into an appendage of the Pentagon's military machine. The map of Japan is strewn with black spots showing the places where U.S. bases are situated. The Pentagon generals unceremoniously regard Japanese soil as their own military training ground. As is known, some time ago the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force transported to Japan from the Hawaiian Islands held exercises near Mount Fuji.

V. Korionov stresses that certain circles in Japan hope to do away with the constitutional ban on the creation of armed forces and on the resorting to war as a means of settling conflicts by taking advantage of the militaristic policy pursued by Washington. Referring to the U.S. pressure, the Japanese National Defence Agency is trying to railroad the draft budget for 1985 which envisages the increase in military expenditures by 8.5 percent, as a result of which they will for the first time exceed three trillion yen. According to the newspaper YOMIURI, the armed forces of Japan have already 13 ground divisions, 130 naval ships, and over 800 various planes. They are becoming one of the strongest armies in Asia, V. Korionov stresses in conclusion.

JAPAN-U.S. ARMS TECHNOLOGY TALKS DANGEROUS

OW010509 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] According to a ranking Japanese Defense Agency official, a new round of Japan-U.S. military technology transfer talks will be held on 14 and 15 August in Washington. In this connection, our commentator Viktor Vinogradov writes as follows:

As pointed out by Japanese newspapers, the United States will ask Japan to take specific action in high technology transfers to the U.S. military at the upcoming Washington talks. In this connection, it is noteworthy that Japanese officials are trying to make Japan's participation in U.S. military plans look minor, and to give the appearance that Japan has offered the United States technology exclusively for the defense of Japan.

In fact, however, the Pentagon obtained the right to acquire Japanese high technology for the U.S. military industry in the official notes exchanged towards the end of last year regarding Japan's arms technology transfer to the United States, despite the fact that the Japanese declaration banning arms exports remains in effect.

Immediately after the agreement was signed, Japanese public opinion raised a big question about the justifiability of the position assumed by the ruling circles. Recent developments indicate that it was right in doing so.

Testifying before a certain subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, stated that the United States would use Japanese arms technology to manufacture strategic offensive weapons and arms for export to third countries. Wolfowitz also described the Japan-U.S. arms technology transfer agreement as the greatest accomplishment in Washington-Tokyo military cooperation in the past 2 years.

The Wolfowitz statement contains two notable points. First, the Japanese Government's decision to provide the Pentagon with arms technology has raised the possibility of Japan being cited as an accomplice in future criminal cases involving pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes and their U.S.-supplied arms. These regimes are receiving large quantities of arms and other military supplies from the United States, and are using them to repress their peoples, as in the cases of El Salvador and South Korea, or to attack neighboring independent states, as Israel and the Republic of South Africa are doing.

The second point is that the Pentagon is not concealing its intention to use Japanese high technology to develop strategic offensive weapons systems, such as intercontinental ballistic missiles and other first-strike nuclear missiles.

Meanwhile, Japanese high technology, as viewed by the Pentagon, is being most widely used in plans to accelerate the militarization of space. The Japanese Science and Technology Agency and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration are currently discussing specific problems relating to Japan's participation in the development of a space base which, according to U.S. strategists' plans, will become part of space missile interception systems.

Incidentally, Prime Minister Nakasone affirmed Japan's readiness to offer funds and technology to help the United States carry out this space project at the recent London summit.

The fact that the Nakasone administration showed its readiness to take part in the U.S. star-wars program had the effect of sounding the advance to Japanese industrial groups, stirring space fever among them. According to newspaper reports, the Japanese Government is prepared to pay 15 to 20 percent of the space base development costs. The share earmarked for Japan is \$1.2 billion, which is twice the Japanese Government's annual budget for space development. Consequently, fierce competition is taking place among major Japanese industries for contracts related to the U.S. space military base construction program. As announced by a Mitsubishi Corporation representative, the program will bring them huge profits over a period of several years.

The Japanese ruling circles are paying no attention at all to the fact that the program makes Japan an accomplice in the militarization of space, which poses the greatest danger to mankind. Can this act be called sensible? With the approach of the arms technology talks with the United States, it appears that the Japanese Government needs to ponder this matter.

U.S.-JAPANESE JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE CONCLUDES

LD010551 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 1 TASS -- Major joint naval exercises of the U.S. and Japan have come to a close in the Mutsu Bay, off the northern coast of the Honshu Island, Japan. The exercises were attended by the U.S. helicopter carrier Okinawa, about 30 Japanese ships, and big naval Air Force units. During the exercises, held close to the international Tsugaru Strait, the participating units trained the blocking of main sea lanes of the region in case of an emergency situation.

According to the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, from now on similar militaristic "games" will be held annually off the Japanese shores. The U.S.-Japanese exercises, which have become more frequent of late to train the blocking of international straits, are part of the provocative preparations of the Japanese Navy for combat operation on the sea lanes of the north-western part of the Pacific within the range of 1,000 miles from Japan. It is in this direction that Washington is strongly pushing Tokyo.

NO U.S. NUCLEAR SUBS AT JAPAN'S PORTS IN JULY

LD010557 Moscow TASS in English 0529 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 1 TASS -- Not a single U.S. nuclear-powered submarine appeared in Japanese ports in July of this year. Local military observers who noticed such a rare turn in the actions of the U.S. Pacific Fleet believe that the submarines have been summoned to the bases situated on the U.S. territory where they are equipped with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles.

According to ASAHI, the U.S. command was seriously concerned over the upsurge of the anti-war movement in Japan which is keynoted by the slogan "No to 'Tomahawks'". Since the beginning of this year, six U.S. nuclear-powered submarines called at the port of Yokosuka -- the main base of the 7th Fleet. However, after residents of Kanagawa Prefecture, where Yokosuka is situated, proclaimed its territory to be a nuclear-free zone early in July, not a single U.S. submarine ventured to appear at the roadstead of the base. Over 100 Japanese cities and other populated localities, including four prefectures, have been proclaimed to be nuclear-free zones.

U.S. TO INCREASE MILITARY AID TO SOUTH KOREA

SK010529 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The United States is going to strengthen its military (?aid) to South Korea. This was revealed by General Livsey, commander of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command, in Seoul. General Livsey said that the combat posture of his forces will not loosen under any circumstance. He promised dictator Chon Tu-hwan that Washington will expand its military (?aid) to South Korea.

PAKISTAN ASKS AFGHAN REBELS TO LEAVE PESHAWAR

LD312127 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 31 TASS -- According to reports coming in, the Pakistani authorities have asked the leaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary emigre community to remove within a month their headquarters from Peshawar, turned into the hornets' nest of bandit groupings perpetrating armed raid in Afghan territory. It follows from an AP report that the Pakistani officials had to take that decision to prevent the further escalation of rivalry between the warring groupings of the Afghan counter-revolutionary rabble, whose continuous clashes are doing grave damage to the property and morale of the local population. The fact that enmity in the Afghan counter-revolutionary camp has erupted into open warfare is illustrated by an attempt made the other day on the life of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leaders of one of the largest bandit groupings known as "Hezbe Islami".

Twelve people were killed and about 40 wounded in two strong blasts in Peshawar streets.

The strife in the counter-revolutionary camp has defeated the attempts of the U.S. Administration and other Western governments to unite the bandits on a single "ideological platform".

Corrupt counter-revolutionaries engage in drug trafficking and armed robberies in Pakistani territory. Bandits levy "taxes" on the local population, openly sell weapons they get from their benefactors on the other side of the ocean, and often turn those weapons against locals. Reflecting the displeasure of locals with the outrages of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, chieftains of Pashtoon tribes have repeatedly asked Islamabad to evict counter-revolutionary bandits from Pakistan.

Making the manoeuvre with the removal of the bandit headquarters of counter-revolution from Peshawar to "Afghan refugee camps", the Pakistani military regime tried to demonstrate its "non-involvement" with the banditry of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and to convince the population of its "concern" about their crimes. Political observers believe that the Islamabad resorted to this ploy specifically on the eve of the resumption in Geneva of the Afghan-Pakistani talks through the U.N. secretary general's special envoy. The central issue at the talks will be the use of Pakistan in an undeclared war against Afghanistan and the establishment in Pakistani territory of bases for Afghan counter-revolution, which prevent the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan.

CHEKHONIN SAYS WEST INTERFERES IN INDIA'S AFFAIRS

LD312230 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

It is a long time since India has been living through such a hot summer as far as politics go. The present heat is shown, specifically, by the session of Parliament. Stormy debates have been proceeding for over a week in the building of India's supreme legislative body. These debates centre on the questions that are connected directly or indirectly with the foreign policy course of the ruling party INC (I). And this is understandable, for the session is held in the atmosphere of the unprecedented political blackmail and subversive activity of the West against India. In order to compel the Indian Government to abandon the traditional course at the consolidation of national independence, peace, and friendship with all states, including the Soviet Union, Washington and its allies are prepared to go at any length.

They resort to the stirring up of tension on the Pakistani-Indian border, to the build-up of the U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean, speeding up the implementation of criminal plans to destabilize and split the country and to attempts at conspiracies with the aim of liquidation of a number of Indian leaders.

The nature of the parliamentary session will influence the parliamentary elections that are drawing closer. Not without the prompting from abroad, the reactionary part of the opposition tries in every way to slander the course conducted by the Indira Gandhi government. But the very first results of the parliamentary debates, the comments of the press, a wave of mass meetings and demonstrations of protest against the intrigues of the internal and external reaction that swept the country, show that the attempts of Washington and its flunkies to exert pressure on New Delhi suffer a fiasco.

What explains the firm resolve of the present Indian Government to continue advancing along the road of peace, independence, and friendship? I believe that is explained not only by the adherence to the traditions of the INC (I) Party, to the political ideals bequeathed by Jawaharlal Nehru. The point is that this course is fully in keeping with the national interests of the country, or, as it is said in New Delhi, with its "Pro-Indian policy."

Let us consider what Pakistan has gained from the close cooperation with the USA in the recent years. The country's economy has landed on the brink of catastrophe as a result of the militaristic policy imposed on Pakistan by Washington.

The course of rearming, at staging provocations against neighboring countries, has not brought to Pakistan political dividends in the eyes of the world public either.

In contrast to this, India's chosen policy of friendship with all states bears tangible fruit. India, which quite recently was an economically backward country, is now among the ten states of the world with the biggest volume of industrial output. Right was Nehru when he said that friendship is the best present.

The vigorous peaceful policy of the Indian Government, which has been headed by Indira Gandhi over many years, has made India the recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement. India's voice now carries weight in the solution of most complex problems topical for humanity. Peaceful independent India earned sympathies of all peoples. And India's internal and external enemies have to take this into consideration.

U.S. PRESSURE ON INDIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS VIEWED

LD010224 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Washington can be lavish of diplomatic praise for India. President Reagan has more than once pledged his country's desire to build up a lasting friendship with India. Once he even said that India was a beacon not only for the developing countries, but also for all those who wished to renew their faith in democracy.

There is a wide gap, however, between what the White House preaches and what it practices. It began by arming India's neighbors and putting them against the freedom-loving nations. Lately, the White House has been using various other forms of pressure. The American legislative branch too has been increasingly involved in anti-Indian activities. This is seen if only in the provocative decision of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to hold hearings on Punjab. But who empowered Washington to judge Indian affairs and pass verdicts on matters that are entirely within the jurisdiction of the Indian Government?

Such actions are in sharp contrast to the accepted norms of international relations and international law. Such actions are clearly meant to express hostility towards India. But then Washington has turned a blind eye to international law long ago; this is seen in its terrorism in Grenada and against Nicaragua. Now it seems as though the Americans would like to apply their experience in South Asia. There is other evidence to show that Washington's official desire for friendship with India is nothing but hypocrisy.

According to the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, an antigovernment plot has just been discovered in the country involving a Rtd Brigadier General Jashir Singh [rank as heard]. The man confessed that certain groups in Washington had offered to sell arms and ammunition to the plotters, who aimed to liquidate the leaders of the Indian Government.

BRIEFS

KABUL DELEGATION IN MOSCOW -- A Kabul municipality delegation led by the mayor of the Afghan capital, Abdiani, today paid a visit to the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee. Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, briefed the guests on the activities of the capital's soviet of people's deputies, on its executive committee, and on the prospects for further developing the ramified city economy. Expressing thanks for the invitation to visit Moscow, Abdiani expressed the sincere gratitude of the inhabitants of Kabul to Muscovites and in their person to all Soviet people for the great assistance they are rendering his country, and to Kabul in particular. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 84 LD]

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES JAPANESE KAMPUCHEA PLAN

PM311046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Rejecting Manipulations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jul -- The newspaper NHAN DAN perceives the "plan" proposed by Japan at the enlarged session of ASEAN countries' foreign ministers for settling the so-called "Kampuchean problem" as crude interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The newspaper notes that this infamous plan, providing for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from the PRK while retaining the policy of imperialism and hegemonism toward Kampuchea without any change -- a policy hostile to the people of the young republic -- and opening the path toward power in the country to criminals and traitors of the Kampuchean people such as Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sen, is unacceptable. It plays into the hands of Khmer reactionary groups entrenched in the Kampuchea-Thailand border region, accords with Beijing's hegemonist aspirations toward Kampuchea, and, consequently, runs contrary to the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN writes that the Indochina countries resolutely reject Tokyo's ruling circles' attempts to persuade them to accept this plan by promising "economic and technical aid." The essence of these manipulations is obvious, the newspaper notes. The stabilization of the domestic situation in the PRK, the growth of its international prestige, and the defeats the Pol Pot bandits are suffering have placed the Khmer reactionaries and their patrons in a difficult situation. This is precisely why this plan has emerged from Tokyo. But the hopes that it could be accepted by the Indochina countries are completely in vain. Any project to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia that does not take the interests of the Indochina countries into account is doomed to failure. The sensible way, according with the aspirations of all interested sides, was put forward at the Vientiane conference of foreign ministers from the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK. It offers opportunities for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, the newspaper stresses.

PRAVDA CITES SRV PAPER ON THAI POLICIES

PM311523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Role of Executor"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jul -- Under pressure from the forces of imperialism and international reaction, Bangkok is deepening the confrontation with the countries of Indochina and fueling tension in the region. In fact, Thailand has been turned into the obedient executor of the will of imperialism and hegemonism in relation to the countries of Indochina, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes. The Thai authorities are making their territory available for setting up training camps for bandits from among the followers of Pol Pot and other traitors to the Kampuchean people seeking to prevent the process of revolutionary transformations in the PRK. Thailand is shelling Kampuchean territory and resorting to direct aggression against Laos and Kampuchea.

Statements made by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during his visit to Beijing attest to Bangkok's intention to continue this policy in the future. He once again advocated the accession of the so-called "coalition government" to power in Kampuchea under cover of which Pol Potite criminals operate. The minister rained down attacks on the SRV.

This policy of the Thai authorities, NHAN DAN points out, in no way helps to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

THAI PARLIAMENTARY GROUP'S ACTIVITIES NOTED

LD311359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] A delegation of Thailand's National Assembly led by Mongkhonnawin, its president, arrived on 30 July in Moscow for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests paid a visit today to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union in the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressed the hope in welcoming the delegation that the visit would assist the development of interparliamentary links and also Soviet-Thai relations as a whole.

The Thai parliamentarians had a meeting on the same day with the leadership of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, and of the USSR-Thailand Society. Kruglova, chairman of the Union Presidium, and other participants at the meeting informed the guests about the structure and activities of this mass public organization. It was noted that the further development of links between the publics of the two countries would facilitate the establishment of closer relations and the creation of a climate of trust between the Soviet and Thai peoples.

The Thai National Assembly delegation visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath, and took a sight-seeing tour of the Kremlin.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES POLISH WORKERS IN KATOWICE

AU272027 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 84 pp 3, 4

[Speech given by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Yegor Ligachev at friendship rally in Katowice on 23 July]

[Text] Dear Comrades! We are pleased to have been able to come to Katowice, a powerful industrial region of People's Poland with a great concentration of the workers class and great and commendable traditions. On the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, it is particularly clearly visible in this region how much Poland has achieved under the authority of the working people and what kind of foundation has been laid for further development. On your eminent anniversary day, allow me to convey warm greetings and wishes to you for new successes from the CPSU Central Committee and from Konstantin Chernenko, its general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our delegation has been greatly impressed by the jubilee celebrations in Warsaw. Wojciech Jaruzelski's forthright speech, in which a realistic assessment of the situation was coupled with the conviction that all difficulties will be overcome, will be long remembered.

The Soviet people know very well how difficult the days you have experienced were and how complicated the tasks facing you are. Our nation takes everything you have experienced and currently are experiencing to heart. After all, this is completely understandable.

As Comrade Jaruzelski recently said in Moscow, 40 years of People's Poland is also the history of our friendship. This friendship was born on the bloody battlefields against Hitlerite Germany, on which the Polish People's Army fought shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Red Army. Next year is the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The Soviet people are preparing to celebrate this great date by means of great work achievements. Such is our tradition. We also wish the jubilee of the great victory to be a socialist holiday, a holiday of friendship between the fraternal socialist countries and, at the same time, a stern reminder to all enemies of peace.

The friendship between our people has strong roots. But this friendship not only unites us. We have ideals and affairs in common. We are building socialism and communism. We are aiming toward the same goal -- guaranteeing harmonious development and a peaceful and calm life to all working people. I can say without fear of exaggeration that your concerns are also our concerns. I am also convinced that the Polish workers class is not at all indifferent to what the citizens of the Soviet Union are working for and how our affairs are proceeding. Allow me to briefly tell you about this.

The February and April CPSU Central Committee plenums have been great sociopolitical events in our country recently. They have confirmed the continuity of the party's political line established at the 26th CPSU Congress, a line aimed at preserving and perpetuating peace and the country's determined march toward economic and social progress, toward greater organization and discipline, greater responsibility by cadres, and further development of initiatives by the working masses.

The main methods of performing the strategic task of perfecting developed socialism, have been expressed in CPSU documents and in speeches by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

This is a long-term job requiring, above all, a proper view of the prospects facing social progress. That is why fervent work is currently taking place on a new version of the CPSU Program.

The chief economic and social development paths for the USSR during the 12th 5-Year Plan (1986-90) and up to the end of the century are being worked out. Each of these immensely important documents will be widely discussed inside party organizations and working teams, and at the 27th CPSU Congress.

As usual, the party's attention is centered on the country's economy and on the material basis for all social transformations. To be honest, an uneasy situation emerged on the threshold of the eighties; the national income growth rate declined. Today we can say that the implementation of the resolutions from the November 1982 Plenum and later plenums is improving the state of affairs and giving the Soviet economy great impetus.

Already last year our industrial output reached its highest growth rate in the last 5 years. It is even higher this year, amounting to 4.5 percent. State procurement of meat is being overfulfilled. The accelerated economic development has permitted a further increase in the wages of blue- and white-collar workers and kolkhoz employees. It should be stressed that productivity is exceeding growth in wages in all branches of the economy.

Our future plans have clear features. They consist of such broad, long-term programs as the Food and Energy Programs, and include tasks for developing crude oil extraction in western Siberia and nuclear energy. The planned transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the opening of the Baykal-Amur Railroad are of great socioeconomic importance. Production premises are being automated and electrical and biotechnology introduced on a wide scale.

As you yourselves understand, tasks of such magnitude require the full mobilization of the economic potential. At the same time, just as much energy and initiative from the masses and greater responsibility for affairs of the state by every citizen are necessary. That is why the Communist Party attaches special importance to the correct combination of democracy and centralism in social production management.

Democratic centralism is a fundamental principle of socialism. It signifies maximum participation by the working masses in planning and discussing draft socioeconomic programs, as well as taking into account the interests of work teams and individual workers. At the same time, this principle requires active participation by everyone in implementing these programs.

Six months after the revolution, Vladimir Lenin, indicating further tasks for Soviet authority, said that when we involve the masses in political and economic management over all affairs of society, we should closely differentiate between two categories of democratic functions. Discussion and debate on the one hand; and strict responsibility for actions and unconditional performance of tasks on the other.

Right now, much is being done to make every Soviet working person a creative entity in industry, to make him aware that he is a joint manager, and make him fully understand his role in and responsibility for the state's affairs. A law on work teams has been passed that establishes a wide range of rights and basic duties for them.

The organizational form of work known as brigades is being applied more and more widely. In large brigades, acting on the basis of a cost-effectiveness analysis, a worker takes as direct a part as possible in the organization of work, distribution of collective earnings, and resolution of social problems. Economic experiments are being performed in some branches of industry, together with the construction of investment projects and services for the population, which are designed to increase the economic independence of enterprises, together with their responsibility for work results.

In general, all this imparts a positive influence. The plan to raise productivity to 1 percent above the plan and further reduce production costs by 0.5 percent this year has assumed a truly nationwide shape. This task, which the party put forward, has literally moved all party organizations and working teams. It is being successfully performed in literally all republics and all spheres. In industry alone it will cause an increase in production by R7 billion above the plan level, and will therefore effectively supplement factory material incentive funds.

What is currently being tested will be applied on a wide scale during the next 5-year plan, if it proves effective. In the words of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, this 5-year plan should be a decisive turning point in the intensification of all branches of our national economy. Basically, the point is not only to maintain the present national income growth rate, but also to increase it while reducing all outlays.

Traditional methods cannot guarantee the implementation of this difficult task. The key to success is scientific-technical progress in every branch of the national economy. We have everything we need: a powerful scientific and production base, natural resources, and excellent engineering and working cadres. There is great potential for cooperating with the socialist countries in any given sphere. The CPSU and the fraternal parties regard the use of this potential not only as an important economic task, but as an important political one as well.

All our plans and actions determine the tasks connected with constantly increasing the population's standard of living.

Our constant care is expressed in the rise of real wages -- and I stress this once again -- real wages. In any given case, the most important matter is to balance incomes on the basis of the population's financial possibilities, while simultaneously guaranteeing a suitable supply of goods. That is why, first of all, with the full understanding and support of the worker class, we are introducing standards into our plan's norms whereby the growth of productivity exceeds the growth of average wages. Second, we intend that every enterprise, including those in heavy industry, will produce general utility goods. Practically speaking, every enterprise is receiving appropriate tasks accounting for every ruble in the wages fund. And finally, the work and consumption level of materials is being strictly controlled.

We are proud of the extent of housing construction in our country. This is a very important, integral part of the social program, and is always at the center of the state's attention. Right now, an average of 10 million people receive better living conditions every year. We know that the PPR Sejm has recently examined tasks involved in housing construction. Aware of their importance, we wish you success in the performance of these tasks.

And now let me discuss matters connected with our social life.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elections at the beginning of the year have become a source of great political energy for the masses. Their results prove yet again that the masses approved of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. Almost the entire adult population of the country voted. Candidates from Communist and nonparty blocs received 99.95 percent of the votes.

The activity of soviets of people's deputies was closely analyzed at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. By means of all its channels of influence, the party is currently aiming to have the soviets -- and there are over 50,000 of them --- act more energetically, make better use of constitutional forms of work, and make greater demands on the bodies under them. In a word, the point is that they should more fully implement the Leninist principle of a unity of legislation, administration, and control.

The Soviet trade unions are playing an immensely important role as schools of administration, management, and communism for all working people. They unite almost 135 million people. The Soviet trade unions have become a powerful creative force at all stages of socialist construction. For the very reason that they guard the rights and interests of the working people, trade unions are assuming a considerable amount of the responsibilities for performing plans and raising production and productivity.

The trade unions have involved practically the entire body of working people in socialist competition, which is becoming increasingly widespread. The Central Committee Politburo has recently supported an idea by working teams in the coal and metal industries, as well as in other branches of the national economy, that have begun competition in order to finish main tasks of the current 5-year plan ahead of schedule to mark the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanov Movement, which will be celebrated in August 1985.

The Soviet people remember that there were many among your countrymen who continue this movement. It was precisely here, in Silesia, that the coal extraction record was set during the first years of the young socialist republic. Wincenty Pstrowski was one of the first Polish work leaders-Stakhanovites, whose initiative was followed by many workforces of Polish miners who were also crowned in glory. It will be favorable if the tradition of socialist competition, as the 16th PZPR Central Committee mentioned, is multiplied by Polish miners, steelworkers, and workers for the benefit of your economy.

Soviet trade unions settle all their affairs independently, in close contact with party organizations, whose support they take advantage of. The party manages the trade unions through the work of Communists, who take an active role in the work of the trade union organizations. The trade unions' managerial bodies submit a regular report to the workers teams. The next accountability-electoral campaign will take place this year within the trade unions. Painstaking preparations are being carried out for this campaign.

We are particularly concerned for the Komsomol, which bonds 42 million boys and girls together. Our country has one Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol worthily plays the role of a reliable reserve for the party and an active assistant in the upbringing of the next generation. Soviet youth are being raised in the spirit of a steadfast ideological attitude toward hard work and in the spirit of truly becoming cultured people. We are sincerely proud of the new generation and of the Lenin-inspired Komsomol. We do not doubt that they will worthily continue their fathers' work.

We consider the upbringing of the next generation to be a matter belonging to the party, state, and the whole nation, one that is of great importance, and an issue ensuring the security of the homeland's future. The ideas that Comrade Konstantin Chernenko proposed at the All-Military Meeting of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, as well as the resolution that the CPSU Central Committee adopted several days ago on making the party's management of the Komsomol more efficient, have truly programmatic significance for this work. The party organization's duty is to teach communism to boys and girls using the example of the life and works of Lenin, revolutionary traditions, the traditions of party work, and those of the people. By putting its full trust in young people, our society is at the same time increasing the demands it makes on them and enhancing their responsibility for the historical fate of socialism.

In performing the leading role in society, the CPSU has the greatest concern for its own activities. The main gauge it uses is concern for the improvement of the organizational and political work of its regional party bodies and for the militancy of its primary party organizations, because they constitute the political backbone of the worker teams and should work boldly, energetically, openly, and in a principled way. Much depends on the makeup of the party ranks.

By accepting the best representatives of all levels of working people into the party, we are consistently placing emphasis on accepting the leading workers and kolkhoz employees who constitute 70 percent of the new recruits. We are not losing sight of all the decisive stages of production where it is necessary to consolidate the party's influence. This will ensure our success.

The CPSU has at its disposal a considerable number of cadres dedicated to party issues. The CPSU Central Committee is constantly increasing the demands it makes on them, not only from the viewpoint of professional knowledge and experience, but also of the skill to organize work and to obtain good results from the economy. The greatest requirements we set are in the assessment of the manager's moral outlook, his skill at always and in everything guiding himself on the ideals of social justice.

The steps taken in recent years were met with the warm approval of the working people and contributed to a further increase in the party's authority.

An important place in the CPSU's activities is occupied by its ideological work. It is through this that the party influences the entire society and consolidates its contacts with the masses. Work is being done with the aim of making every Communist a political combatant who will resolutely oppose shortcomings and various negative phenomena, as well as any kind of deviation from communist morality.

Here, in brief, are the main goals of our party's work in the internal affairs of our country. Despite all the difficulties that accompany every great work, and which we, unfortunately, still have many of, we also have a permanent, stable political situation and the masses are showing much creative enthusiasm.

Comrades! The backbone of the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the arena of political policies is the resolute, comprehensive work being done to consolidate the community of socialist countries. This is not by any means just a slogan, but a practical activity and a permanent manifestation of the "internationalism in practice" that Lenin passed on to us as a legacy.

You know that the Soviet Union has always immediately and without hesitation helped you during times of difficulty for People's Poland. And now, the CPSU and the Soviet people are expressing their class-based solidarity with the PZPR and the Polish working people, who are waging a resolute battle against counterrevolutionary forces and foreign reaction, for the overcoming of the consequences of the crisis and the consolidation of the achievements of socialism.

The main factor that will decide the success of this battle is your work and the more effective exploitation of Poland's economic potential. Another important factor is to tighten the mutual contacts between the Soviet Union and the PPR.

A qualitatively new stage in the consolidation of Soviet-Polish cooperation was represented by the talks held in May in Moscow between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PZPR Council of Ministers, and the long-term program that they signed for the development of economic and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PPR up to the year 2000. This document opens up positive prospects for coordinating our countries' work in even broader fields than now. Judge for yourselves.

Further development and consolidation is planned for production, scientific and technological cooperation and specialization in the machine industry, iron production and the production of nonferrous metals, in the light and chemical industry, as well as in branches of the agricultural-industrial complex.

Also planned is a fuller satisfaction of both countries' fuel and energy needs by implementing the joint construction of gas pipelines, increasing coal extraction in Poland, and developing nuclear energy. Help will continue to be given in building the Warsaw subway.

We also coordinated our cooperation plans in other areas: these are extensive plans, rich in content, dealing with all spheres of social affairs. Their tone is set, as it should be, by our parties. We are satisfied with the course of the implementation of our interparty Soviet-Polish contacts that adhere to the policy lines of the CPSU and the PZPR leadership and those of the regional organizations, because they undoubtedly benefit both countries.

As you know, a summit level economic meeting of the CEMA member-states took place in Moscow in June. This was an important milestone in the implementation of the course aimed at the development and consolidation of socialist economic integration. The main political result stemming from the meeting is the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries. It was precisely this that, above all, resulted in the summit meeting being an event of great historical significance.

We rightly say, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko said at the meeting, that the tide has been flowing with us. However, we cannot currently rely on this. Much is now to be said for the skill of finding self-motivation for work and exploiting all the potential of socialism, the great force in our community. We should be prepared for any turns that may occur in the class struggle, we should show our firmness and self-control, and if the need arises, we should also be able to suitably stand up to any possible trouble from imperialism. No one can be left on the sidelines of the struggle that imperialism is waging against us, because the fate of socialism is an indivisible one.

If we look truth in the eye, we will see that humanity is now facing a growing nuclear threat. The reason for this is the militaristic course being pursued by the U.S. Government, and the threat to peace in Europe has grown considerably. This came about as the result of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in several West European NATO countries situated on the threshold of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries. Revanchist circles in the FRG have been revived and calls have been made to revise the European borders that arose after the defeat of Nazi Germany. Ideological subversion from the West aimed against the socialist countries is being intensified.

The countries of the socialist community are pursuing a peaceful policy and are constantly putting forward proposals aimed at consolidating trust in the world, as well as at preventing a thermonuclear war. The Soviet Union has submitted many constructive initiatives of great significance.

What do we get in response to our proposals?

An overt rejection or a rhetorical call for dialogue, or basically, for negotiations for the sake of holding negotiations; something the U.S. Administration needs to disguise its aggressive plans. At the same time, there is an unrestrained and unprecedented arms race as far as expenditure is concerned. You will agree that this has nothing whatsoever to do with peace efforts.

The situation is complex. However, we have complete justification for looking toward the future with certainty. Our countries are bound together in the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact and have everything essential for the defense of the revolutionary achievements of our states' working masses.

No one will ever manage to rule out what we have achieved at the cost of great sacrifices and intensive work under the leadership of the communist and working parties in the struggle for a just social system.

Once more, in the name of the Soviet people, we send Polish Communists and all the working people of the PPR wishes for success in the construction of socialism on Polish soil.

Long live the eternal and unwavering friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples, the fraternal joint activities between the CPSU and the PZPR, and the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PPR.

TRUD REPORTER TALKS WITH POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS

PM311623 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Report by TRUD correspondent Yuriy Vasilkov: "Strength in Unity. What the Polish Trade Union Activists Say"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The revitalized trade union movement in Poland is gathering strength. Its ranks are growing and its authority is increasing in labor collectives and in the country's public life. What are the Polish trade union's current deeds and preoccupations? During the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, TRUD correspondent Yuriy Vasilkov met with the leaders of several trade union federations and asked them to talk about the Polish trade union movement's current activity.

"What progress has been made in overcoming the consequences of the crisis caused by the well-known events of 1980-1981?"

S. Bar, chairman of the construction workers trade union federation:

"We have covered a lot of ground in the past 2 years -- from the creation of plant trade union organizations to the creation of Polish national sectorial structures. More than one-third of the working people employed in public sector production are now in trade unions, or around 4.5 million people. Integration processes are strengthening among our ranks. A number of voivodship coordinating commissions are operating and there is a collegium of leaders of Polish national trade union organizations. These are all steps toward the unity of the trade union movement as a whole. Trade unions have already been involved in major countrywide campaigns, for example, the local council elections."

T. Bilewicz, chairman of the Aviation and Engineering, Mechanical and Electronics Industry Workers Trade Union Federation:

"In fact, trade unions were very active in the election campaign. The deputies of parish, city and voivodship councils include many trade unionists. We regard this as a great success for our movement, as something the labor collectives specifically expected of us."

W. Lubanski, chairman of the "Metalowiec" plant Trade Union Organizations of Metal and Electrical Equipment Industry Workers:

"In the first place, our outlook is widening as a result of participation in organs of power and it has become possible to look beyond the interests of a specific collective and view them from the standpoint of national interests. Second, it is necessary not just to talk about the various shortcomings in our life, but to actually struggle to eradicate them."

T. Cieslak, chairman of the Municipal and Local Services Workers Trade Union Federation:

"Trade union participation in the election campaign helped to strengthen cooperation between the various trade union organizations and sectorial trade unions. Involvement in the activity of people's councils will be another contribution to strengthening the unity of our actions."

"Trade unions and the protection of working people's interests. How is this problem interpreted today?"

L. Brojanowski, chairman of the Polish Printing Industry Workers Trade Union:

"Some so-called 'friends of the workers' have tried to foist the demagogic opposition between working people and employers on us. But in socialist production conditions, no one 'sells' labor to others who obtain profit from it."

S. Bar: "But there are times, naturally, when trade unions criticize the administration, and sometimes very sharply: wherever there have been cases of mismanagement, bureaucratism or violation of labor laws. How could it be otherwise. It is a Leninist principle. In our country we have already had a rather bitter experience of what happens when one forgets that."

"But criticism is one thing, and griping is another. Criticism should result in concrete action. For example, our federation elaborated and approved, in conjunction with the Construction Ministry leaders, 'proposals on improving labor safety and hygiene and social conditions at construction sites.' This important document determines the general thrust of our work and is the fullest possible expression of the wishes of people working in the sector. At the moment we are doing a great deal of organizational and propaganda work, using as our slogan '1984 is the year of safe labor.' It must be said that this has already markedly improved morale at construction sites."

L. Brojanowski: "The 'Plan for the Development of Polish Printing in 1986-1990,' in whose compilation the trade union played a most active part, is of great importance to our sector. We recognize that the sector needs radical modernization. And labor conditions are being improved as the achievements of technical progress are introduced."

"Another document adopted on the initiative and with the participation of trade union organizations is the program defining the place and role of young people in printing. Its chief purpose is to recruit cadres and keep them. To this end we have proposed, in particular, raising the status of vocational training. At the moment it is done in specialized secondary schools; in the future it will be done at technical colleges. Our proposals have been accepted by the administration. The program pays special attention to ideological and educational work among young people -- in our sector it is not enough merely to be a good foreman, one needs a broad outlook, one must have an accurate appreciation of the tasks facing socialist society."

W. Lubanski: "Our relations with the administration are based on collective contracts. They have been signed at approximately half of the sector's enterprises and clearly define the sides' commitments. Of course, if the administration's representatives do not carry out their contractual commitments, strong questions will have to be asked. For example, we have decided to carry out an inventory of enterprises from the viewpoint of harmful working conditions. Of course, we do not always achieve complete mutual understanding, so to speak, with the administration -- after all, improving labor conditions requires extra funds."

T. Czeslak: "I must admit that in our operation we have not yet fully eliminated the short-sighted, narrow view of the movement's aims and tasks. Trade unions regard themselves as spokesmen for working people's interests; but too often they limit their role to current tasks, pressing for an increase in payments, various sectorial privileges and so on. This does not solve the main task: improving our economic efficiency, without which one cannot ensure constant and steady growth of the people's standard of living. We must become actively involved in eradicating phenomena that are hindering efforts to overcome economic difficulties: poor discipline, low labor productivity, irrational use of work time, and so forth."

T. Bilewicz: "Under socialism, as is known, trade unions are a school of management and administration, a medium of education. The vitality of Lenin's formula has stood the test of time. Our trade unions want every working person to be aware that he is working for himself, for his people and for the benefit of his country."

S. Bar: When antisocialist forces were stepping up their activity, we unwittingly forgot about the fine traditions of socialist competition. They will have to be revived. There is no doubt that we need them. Otherwise we cannot effectively instill in people a sense of being in charge of production and a thrifty attitude toward public property. I just see no other way."

T. Czeslak: "We began the discussion by criticizing the administration, and have ended it by basically cooperating with it. But there is no contradiction in this. Trade unions are active in production life, they are involved in everything. They make sure that people have good working conditions, are able to work quietly and receive due reward for their labor. Incidentally, in the present situation where some working people in Poland have not yet joined trade unions, we protect not only our members, but also all those who are not yet with us. This is the best possible illustration of our position, that of spokesman for all working people's interests."

T. Bilewicz: "And we are finding that the PZPR appreciates this. The PZPR's leading role is manifested not only in the fact that party committees 'command' and 'direct' trade unions. The party sees the trade union movement as its buttress in the working class. There are many Communists in the trade union aktiv. We can sense the tactful, but firm support of party committees at all levels and this helps overcome the difficulties, of which there are many, on the path of the trade union movement's formation."

"Originally, the Western press and radio predicted that working people would boycott the new trade unions. Now that the boycott slogan has failed, the refrain is that a good number of the trade union members, as much as 40 percent, are pensioners."

T. Czeslak: "Do these gentlemen need to be told why they always fail with their forecasts."

T. Bilewicz: "Of course it is a lie that there are too many pensioners in our ranks. And it is not difficult to refute this. The proportion of pensioners is the same as that in Polish society -- approximately 10 percent."

T. Czeslak: "I don't see what's wrong with having people with great life experience in the trade unions -- does it upset someone? Young people, who constitute approximately half of our membership, are always trying to emulate their elders."

T. Bilewicz: "There is something else I would like to say: We realize we are only at the beginning of the road. We will have to face a mass of problems, difficulties and unresolved tasks, but we will follow the path we have chosen. We have always had the feeling of being members of a mighty socialist family and we know that in any family everyone has to behave responsibly so that all can live happily and peacefully together."

ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY'S HISTORY RECALLED

PM311135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kukishkin: "Portentous Date"]

[Text] Fifty years ago, Romania's progressive press published an announcement about the formation of the "Friends of the USSR" Society. The newspaper (KLOPOTUL) ("THE BELL") published a list of the society's founders and wrote about the representatives of the various strata of the population joining the society. The society's branches were established in Iasi, Brasov, Cluj, Timisoara, as well as in a number of other districts in the country.

The "Friends of the USSR" Society, founded on the Communists' initiative, was formed shortly after the Romanian Government, afraid of being isolated, was forced to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. However, the development of friendly relations with a country where workers and peasants were in power did not fit in with Romanian reaction's plans. As early as November 1934, the activities of the society, which countered bourgeois propaganda lies and slander with truth about the Soviet Union, were banned.

Despite police repression, the desire to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union was becoming more and more widespread among the Romanian population. On the initiative of the prominent Romanian composer Georges Enesco, the society was re-established in 1935 under the title "Society for Cultural Relations Between Romania and the Soviet Union." Among its founder members were prominent Romanian scientific and cultural figures including Academician C. Parhon, the writer A. (Sahia), and many others. However, some time later this society, too, was disbanded at the authorities' insistence.

Only after the military-fascist dictatorship in Romania had been toppled did it become possible to establish and expand friendly relations between the Romanian and Soviet peoples. In November 1944, 10 years after the formation of the "Friends of the USSR" Society, a constituent meeting was held in Bucharest at which the Romanian Society for Friendly Relations With the Soviet Union (ARLUS) was established. Its first chairman was Academician C. Parhon, a scientist of world renown and a great friend of the Soviet Union. From its inception, the ARLUS has successfully fulfilled the honorable task entrusted by the RCP of strengthening friendship between our peoples.

COMPARISON OF BULGARIAN REACTION TO U.S. CHARGES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 July in its First Edition publishes on page 5 a TASS report under the heading "Base Provocations." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 30 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the headline, "Bulgaria Reacts to U.S. Drug Trafficking Charges," and has been found to be identical except for PRAVDA substituting "July 28" for "July 27" in the first paragraph, first line.

DRABKIN SEES U.S. BLOCKING EAST-WEST TRADE

PM311607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by APN observer A. Drabkin under the rubric "Notes A Propos": "CEMA Favors Cooperation"]

[Text] The European Community is coming apart at the seams, THE WASHINGTON POST notes: "A new Eurojargon word has appeared: Europessimism."

We will not quarrel with our U.S. colleagues; indeed, there are more than enough grounds for Europessimism in West Europe. In 1983 national income and industrial production in EEC countries again failed to reach the 1979 level; moreover, a decrease in gross industrial output was registered for the 4th year in a row. Unemployment in Common Market countries is expressed by an eloquent figure, 12.2 million! Around 30 million people in EEC countries live below the official poverty line.

As you can see, economic problems abound in West Europe. And, it is worth noting, each member of the Community seeks to resolve his own economic problems at the expense of his partners. Hence the spread of protectionism and of all kinds of "economic wars" such as the "green" [agricultural policy] war, the "fishing" war.... Hence also Europessimism.

However, the term needs clarification: It must not be forgotten that Europe's borders by no means coincide with the borders of the EEC. Europessimism by no means applies to Europe as a whole; east of Europe's political watershed, the peoples of the CEMA countries look to the future with confidence. Socialism has proved in practice that it is capable of solving the most complex economic and social problems on its own.

At the same time, as the recent economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries in Moscow stressed, the socialist community states are by no means indifferent to the development of the overall, global political and economic situation. And not merely because it affects the fulfillment of their own economic plans and the normal development of economic, scientific, and technical relations with other countries. Socialism, having firmly established itself as the world's most progressive system, proceeds by virtue of its nature from a stance of high responsibility for mankind's future, because its high-goal is concern for man's welfare.

CEMA member-countries have consistently opposed economic isolationism; this is reflected in the documents of the economic conference. Its participants have persistently favored and are favoring broad, mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, a normalization of international economic relations, and elimination of all barriers hampering their development.

Some people in the West try to present a distorted picture of the fraternal states' stance: They claim that the CEMA countries favor the development of international trade because they seek Western credit and technology. They allege that trade with the East is of no appreciable value to Western countries.

It is true, of course, that the volume of East-West trade could be much greater; there are considerable reserves in this sphere. However, it should not be ignored that for some West European enterprises and firms, "Eastern orders" are a matter of economic life or death. It is the socialist countries' orders that provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of working people at such enterprises in West European states. Doing without those orders means higher unemployment, and, consequently, social conflicts.

Realistically minded Western politicians are perfectly aware of this. It was no accident that, when the Reagan administration did its utmost to block West European deliveries for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline, the transatlantic intrigues were opposed not only by representatives of business circles, but also by West European politicians, from social Democrats in the FRG to Conservatives in Britain.

It is an undeniable truth that Western firms value orders from socialist countries, no matter how modest their share in the overall flow of West European trade. It is generally accepted that even small joys are greatly preferable to troubles of any kind. The purpose of any bank's existence is to lend money and recover it with interest.

I would also like to draw attention to another feature noted by THE WASHINGTON POST: In its opinion, the "Soviet bloc" (this is how the socialist community countries are referred to in the West) is prepared to sell to the West the kind of equipment and technology that the U.S. Government would hardly allow to be exported to the Soviet Union on the pretext of "security interests." Therefore, the question arises as to who is blocking the development of international trade. It is not for us to answer this question, but for the influential U.S. newspaper.

ANDREYEV CITES NEW FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S PRIORITIES

LD010006 Moscow International Service in French 1730 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Mr Laurent Fabius, recently appointed prime minister, has just made a general policy statement in the National Assembly. It is being widely commented on in French political circles, and has received international attention. Regarding internal policy, the priorities mentioned by the new prime minister are "modernization" and "unity." What does that mean?

To judge from official statements, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev, it is a question of speeding up reorganization of the French economy. The operation was first launched by Laurent Fabius' predecessor. It is therefore possible to sum up the initial results. The growth rate has decreased. France, which only recently was ahead of its Western partners, is now behind. A growth rate of 0-2 percent cannot ensure steady economic development. "Modernization" also means dismantling enterprises and whole sectors that are not profitable from big capital's viewpoint. The process has affected Creusot-Loire, the steel plants in Fos-sur-Mer, Lorraine, and in the Nord. These modern enterprises are producing competitive products, but they are of no interest to the employers and monopolies racing for profits and foreign markets. Finally, modernization is expressed in massive unemployment nearing 2.4 million. The predictions for the end of the year are gloomy, with a figure reaching 2.5 million. In the trade unions' view, there is a risk of 3 million people becoming unemployed. This is the social price of modernization.

What distinguishes the present policy from the previous one? It is true that one prefers not to use the term "austerity policy" introduced by Jacques Delors, the former minister of economy and finance, but the economic and social policy basically has not changed. If anything, it has become tougher. It is not by chance that employers are relying on a consensus with the new cabinet.

Let us now discuss the second priority put forward by the new prime minister, "unity." It seems to represent a call for everyone to rally around the current unpopular line. However, the interests of various parties and groups are not identical. Let us take the Socialist Party: Having suffered a serious defeat in the European elections, it is trying to stop this decline in its influence.

In 3 years, the Socialists have lost some five million voters. In nearly 2 years' time, the parliamentary elections will be held. What results can this party show to its voters? If the current policy continues, observers say it will be difficult to expect a victory.

While remaining a member of the left, the Communist Party does not take part in the government. The Communists believe that the current policy takes France further away from the road of change and that the commitments undertaken in 1981 were mere words. The Communist Party puts forward constructive measures to fight the crisis: economic growth, energetic action against unemployment, reduction of social inequalities, and defense of the national industry. These proposals have been well received by the workers. In order to take advantage of the weakening of the Socialist Party and the government, the opposition is launching a massive offensive. The right is demanding that the National Assembly be dissolved and early elections held. This smacks of a thirst for political revenge. This is its answer to the call for tolerance and unity. It does not intend to give presents to the government. All this promises an even tougher fight between the majority and the opposition.

What are the objectives of the new cabinet regarding foreign policy? According to Laurent Fabius, France is committed to the cause of peace, but there has been no concrete initiative aimed at consolidating peace and preventing the threat of war. Paris favors a resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. In fact, it is not the USSR, but the U.S. Administration that torpedoed the talks by deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe and by upsetting the balance of force. France, which actively supported the deployment of Euromissiles, shares responsibility for the talks' breakdown. The French Government, as confirmed by Laurent Fabius, is concerned with plans to militarize outer space. These plans emanate from Washington. The United States is eluding the USSR's proposal to start talks to prevent the militarization of outer space. If France is truly concerned about its security, it can put forward constructive proposals in this context. As one of the main powers, France is responsible for the destiny of peace. It can play its role by actively intervening on the international stage in favor of peace, disarmament, and cooperation with all states, concludes Vitaliy Andreyev.

USSR-FRENCH POWER INDUSTRY COOPERATION TALKS HELD

PM311248 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31, Jul 84 (Signed to Press 23 Jul 84) p 21

[M. Agranovich report under the rubric "Foreign Trade Chronicle"; "USSR-France: Power Industry Workers Cooperate"]

[Text] The latest session of the joint Soviet-French working party on cooperation in the sphere of electric power generation has been held in Moscow. Questions of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the French Ministry of Industry and Research in 1982-1983 were discussed.

During the course of the exchange of opinions, the importance of developing bilateral cooperation in the sphere of planning and construction of hydroelectric installations, commissioning thermal and atomic power stations, long-distance electricity transmission, the rational use of power, and opening up new sources of power was noted.

A protocol was signed envisaging further development of the main directions and forms of Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of electric power generation in 1984-1985.

'HOT AUTUMN' OF FRG MISSILE PROTESTS PLANNED

LD312351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1639 GMT 31 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] Whipping up tension in various regions of the world, including Western Europe, and explaining this tension with imaginary actions by the Soviet Union, the United States is trying to create conditions of military hysteria favorable for the deployment of new American first-strike weapons, which it has already commenced, together with some West European countries. The United States is aided in this by Washington's leading NATO partners, including the ruling circles of the FRG, Britain, and some other countries. Here is what our Bonn correspondent Aleksandr Kurillin reports"

[Kurillin] Lately, the voices of those who do not want to come to terms with existing realities are heard more and more frequently -- the voices of those calling for revenge, those who set hopes in policies of strength. Watching the development of events, one concludes that some people here still think it possible to talk to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community using the language of yesterday, at the same time taking cues from long-outdated political lines. Usually this rhetoric is hidden by flowery phraseology: reassurances of striving for dialogue, of readiness for cooperation. But, as they say, facts are facts. After all, in West Germany the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles is continuing at full speed -- first-strike weapons, as even the local press has long been openly calling them; weapons that have turned the FRG into the point of the Pentagon's nuclear spear.

It is interesting to note that calls for revenge, even if only veiled, have appeared in the pages of some local publications, and statements by rightist politicians have become especially frequent after the Bundestag's notorious decision of last November on commencing the deployment of new American nuclear weapons on FRG territory.

But more and more people here understand the danger of such policies. They are not satisfied with the prospect of intercourse with the East through a palisade of missiles proposed by Washington and official Bonn. Demonstrations against the American missiles are planned for 1 September. On 20 September, participants in the antimissile movement are planning to make a live human chain around military facilities in West Hesse that will stretch for more than 100 km. On 20 October, a human chain will stretch from the area of Haselbach (Hunsruck), where American Pershing II's are being deployed, to Duisburg. On the same evening, a mighty demonstration against the American missiles will take place in Bonn. These are just some of the planned protest actions. Another hot autumn is in store for West Germany.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH OFFICIAL ON FRG REVANCHISM

PM311054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Display Vigilance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jul -- The recently observed activation of revanchist forces making all kinds of territorial claims in the FRG is evidence that the West German authorities conniving with the revanchists are unwilling to learn the lessons of history. Confirmation of this is provided by the deployment of deadly new U.S. weapons on West German territory and the FRG Government's support for the U.S. Administration's aggressive foreign policy course, J. Fajeci, deputy chairman of the Polish Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, declared in a talk with journalists.

The violation of the territorial-political structure in Europe, which is what the West German revanchists are seeking, is fraught with the kindling of a new military conflict, he noted. This is why the Polish public anxiously follows FRG revanchist circles' provocative actions, which pose a real threat to peace and international security. History and our country's past teach us to display vigilance regarding the West German revanchist onslaughts, which have become more frequent.

Socialist Poland has sufficient strength to resolutely repulse the revanchist threat and ensure confidence in the future for the Polish people. This is reliably guaranteed by Poland's constantly growing international prestige and its fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, which was born in the years of selfless struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers. Poland today is a reliable member of the socialist community, which consistently advocates peace and detente in our world, J. Fajeci emphasized in conclusion.

NEONAZIS INTENSIFY ACTIVITIES IN SCANDINAVIA

LD301303 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The Nordic press writes that various kinds of neonazi organizations have recently substantially increased their activities. Who needs the Nordic variant of neonazism today? We shall answer this question in a program prepared and conducted by our observer (Oleg Vokulovskiy):

[Vokulovskiy] Good evening, dear listeners. Let us first recall some events that have taken place this year.

A new neonazi party, Denmark's National Socialist Movement, held a constituent congress in April in the Danish city of Esbjerg. The party is led by the son of an SS-man, (Poul Risk Knudsen). In May, a neonazi grouping destroyed an anti-Nazi monument near Vaxjo. The monument had been set up there during World War II. In June, two neonazi parties, the New Swedish Movement and the Swedish National Union, held their congresses in Malmo. In July, a coordination meeting of Danish, West German and American Nazis was held in Padborg, Denmark.

Not a month passes without the browns cropping up. The above-mentioned facts do not, by the way, give a complete picture of the true scope of neonazi activity. As a rule, this becomes known when a new scandal linked with the neonazis breaks out. This happened, for instance, 3 years ago in Norway. During a police investigation, it emerged that the neonazis had established deep roots in the Home Guard. And in the sixties, the official representatives of the Swedish police declared that the neonazis in that country had prepared for armed action.

Here is an entirely fresh statement. It came up in an interview given in January 1984 by Swedish Policy Commissioner Holger Romander to SVENSKA DAGBLADET: There is complete justification for monitoring nazism in Sweden extremely attentively. The Swedish neonazi do not merely act in our country, they have close contacts with similar groupings abroad, including West Germany, where the development of events cause serious concern.

Thus, people of unquestionable competence testify that the danger of nazism is serious. But why has the gloomy legacy of Hitler's nazism not become the lot of historians despite the fact that 40 years have passed since it was crushed? The veterans of the old nazism as well as the theoreticians of neonazism are seeking to present the present-day meeting of the browns as confirmation of a certain immortality of their crazy ideas. The idea of national socialism is indelible, the leaders of the Third Reich said. They liked to believe in this. In our days the [word indistinct] of nazism would not have emerged if someone had not needed it. Who then?

The activity of the neonazis today is not a coincidence. Their activity has culminated precisely this year, when the deployment of new American missiles on West European territory is in full progress. The U.S. Administration's course toward open confrontation and international conflict constitute the most favorable preconditions for the neonazis. The neonazis, and those who bring a new war closer, have many things in common. In the first place, this concerns their ideological core, which is anti-communism. It is just this ideological platform on which the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, West German and other neonazis base their activity. It is in their program and, above all, in the consciousness of the young members. Here we must necessarily recall President Reagan's threat: We shall do away with communism as a regrettable and unhealthy chapter in the history of mankind. What a striking resemblance! This applies to the ideology. The resemblance between tactical aims is equally characteristic.

The Danish National Socialist Movement, formed this year, has proclaimed in its program that in order to attain its aims, it will try to infiltrate all democratic and social organizations, including the antiwar movement.

About 1 month before this declaration, CIA agent John Paul Gardiner was exposed in the Netherlands. By order of the U.S. intelligence service, he infiltrated the peace movement in order to carry out provocative aggressions. This quite clearly resembles the program of the Danish neonazis. The Danish Friends of Peace irritate the lords of the White House today more than ever. And it is precisely the supporters of peace that are included in the blacklists of the Danish neonazis. Concerning the neonazis, the situation is the same in Sweden, West Germany, and other countries. Quite recently, certain Western journalists noted regarding the activity of the neonazis that all this cannot give rise to any concern. But this opinion is now being increasingly replaced by a well motivated great concern. Many neonazi groups, including those in Scandinavia, in fact act with complete impunity and have every potential to propagate their misanthropic ideas.

The Nordic National Party in Sweden publishes a newspaper called NORDISK KAMP. At their latest congress in Malmo, the Nazis demanded considerable time to propagate their insane ideas on television and radio. The Norwegian neonazis openly publish their newspapers. In the Danish town of Aalborg, there is the publishing firm of Nordlandforlaget, which prints Nazi literature for Denmark and other countries.

The international cooperation of the neonazis ought to be especially noticed. The Danish, West German, and American Nazis discussed prospects for such an international association at a meeting in Padborg. The Swedish police chief has also stressed the broad international contacts of the Swedish Nazis. The leader of Denmark's National Socialist Movement is also the secretary general of the National Socialist World Union, whose headquarters are in Washington. The center of the West European wing of this movement is situated in Aarhus, Denmark. Three years ago, when a meeting of neonazi groups took place in Norway, the Norwegian neonazis' international contacts with their Spanish colleagues became known.

It can no longer be said that the neonazi threat is not serious. The current development of events calls to mind the warning uttered by the Czechoslovak journalist Julius Fucik in a fascist prison in the forties: People, be vigilant.

SOVIET, NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM311242 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Norwegian consultations on questions on the agenda of the forthcoming 39th session of the UN General Assembly were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 25-26 July. The exchange of opinions concerned questions of averting a nuclear war, ending the arms race, and other problems of strengthening international and European security.

Taking part in the consultations were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and other USSR Foreign Ministry officials on the Soviet side; and P. Ravne, chief of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry Political Administration; D. Stenseth, Norwegian ambassador to the USSR, and other Norwegian Foreign Ministry representatives on the Norwegian side.

A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received P. Ravne and the officials accompanying him and had a talk with them on questions of mutual interest.

The consultations passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

UK GOVERNMENT THREATENS NUCLEAR FREE ZONE PROPONENTS

LD010118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] London, 31 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Terekhov reports:

Any manifestations of protest by the British public against Britain being turned into a "nuclear vault" of the United States and NATO arouse unconcealed irritation and furious attacks on the part of the Conservative government. This time it is the municipal councils, which have declared the territories under their jurisdiction to be nuclear weapon free zones, that have become the Conservatives' target.

Douglas Hurd, minister of state at the Home Office, heaped accusations and threats upon these councils in a speech to Parliament. He asserted that these local authorities are allegedly "neglecting their duties" by refusing to cooperate in executing the government arms race programs. "We cannot permit," the minister of state declared, "municipal councils to block these preparations for political reasons."

D. Hurd did not content himself with verbal attacks alone. With an unconcealed threat, he announced the appointment of a special "inspector" from among the top-ranking leaders at the Home Office, who is charged with reporting those local authorities who refuse to carry out the cabinet's instructions in the military sphere. On the basis of such reports, the government will decide on "ways of punishing" disobedient municipal councils.

However, it should be pointed out here that M. Thatcher's cabinet clearly underestimates the strength of this movement and the level of support for it among Britons. More than 180 local authorities, including the Greater London Council, have already declared their territories to be nuclear weapon free zones. This means that the representatives of these municipalities are obliged to prevent in all possible ways the deployment, stockpiling, or transportation through their areas of any kind of nuclear weapon. Such a policy is finding broad support among the country's mass antiwar organizations which are ready to actively join in a "civil disobedience" campaign against the Tories' nuclear preparations.

FURTHER REACTION TO MIDEAST PROPOSALS CITED

Arab Support, U.S. Rejection

LD311548 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus July 31 TASS -- Yussef Faysal, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria, characterised the Soviet Union's proposals on settlement in the Middle East as another major contribution to efforts for establishing a lasting peace in that region. The new Soviet initiative, he said, is fully in accord with the principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, with the vital interests of the peoples of the Middle East and with the interests of world peace in general.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] fully supports the Soviet proposals on the Mid-Eastern settlement, the main purpose of which is to extinguish the crisis in the region and to meet the legitimate rights and national aspirations of the Palestinian people, says a statement released in Damascus by an official spokesman for the DFLP political bureau.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must be an equal participant in the international conference on settlement in the Middle East that is proposed by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the peoples of other Arab countries and is consistently working for a fair, lasting and comprehensive solution of the problems of the region, Faruq Qaddumi, a member of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and head of the PLO Political Department, has stated. The PLO views in a positive light the Soviet Union's proposals and supports all the international efforts aimed at achieving a fair settlement in the Middle East, a settlement which could guarantee the return of Palestinian Arabs to their lands and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The Soviet Union has formulated important and realistic proposals on the convocation of the international conference and the settlement of the Mid-Eastern conflict, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR says. The convocation of that conference could pave the way to the removal of the seat of tension in the region and strengthen peace.

Washington July 31 TASS -- Washington's official reaction to the Soviet Union's latest peace initiative for the Middle East stands in sharp contrast with the approval voice by Arab countries. Commenting on the Soviet Union's proposals for settlement in that region, a spokesman for the Department of State said that the U.S. position on that question had not changed and that Washington did not see ways for that proposal to lead to success. Rejecting out of hand the complex of Soviet proposals, the spokesman began to tout President Reagan's so-called initiative of September 1, the purpose of which, as everyone knows, is to impose on Arab countries separate, unequal and capitulatory deals in the Camp David spirit and to secure the further strengthening of the U.S. - Israeli military alliance in the region. Washington's course is strongly denounced by the Arab and world public and, moreover, is suffering serious setbacks.

III. 1 Aug 84

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S., Israeli Dissent

LD312051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 31 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] The settlement of the Near East problem is an important and urgent matter. That is why there is such wide comment abroad in the mass media and among eminent political and public figures on the Soviet Union's new proposals outlining a real and constructive path toward establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

But what is official Washington's reaction to the new peaceful Soviet initiative? Let me quote a statement made by a State Department representative. He said this: The U.S. position on this matter has not changed; we do not see how this proposal could lead to success.

And what about Israel? Israel does not agree in principle with convening an international conference on the Near East. This statement was made by a high ranking representative of the Israeli Government.

National Council of Palestine Support

LD312119 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus July 31 TASS -- The Palestinian people and their vanguard, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, welcome the Soviet proposals on settlement in the Middle East and view them as a real way to establishing peace in the Middle East, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine, has stated. The new Soviet initiative, he said in an interview to TASS correspondents Dmitriy Zelenin and Nikolay Levchenko, is the only correct way to the solution of all the Mid-Eastern problems and to ensuring the inalienable national aspirations of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state. It constitutes a positive alternative to the infamous U.S. projects, Camp David and the "Reagan Plan", and raises a barrier to the attempts of the USA and Israel to impose capitulatory "peace" on the countries of the region.

The past years have forcefully demonstrated, the head of the Palestinian parliament continued, that no peace can be achieved in the Middle East through separate deals. The bankruptcy of the Camp David accords and the annulment of the onerous Lebanese-Israeli treaty confirmed that fact. The timely initiative of the Soviet Union has been produced now that U.S. imperialism and its allies are trying anew to upset the situation in the region and to incite another gory conflict in it. That is why the Arab peoples accept and support the Soviet proposals, viewing them as fresh proof of the Soviet Union's constant course of supporting their national aspirations.

Khalid al-Fahum spoke highly of the Soviet initiative and stressed that it was fully in accord with the peace foreign policy line pursued by the USSR on the international scene. "All those who really want peace in the Middle East should by all means give support to that historical document", he noted.

GDR Paper's Reaction

LD311042 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin July 31 TASS -- Middle East remains, as before, one of the most dangerous seats of tension in the world.

This is evidenced both by the continued demonstration of the U.S. military might in this region, and by the unceasing repressions of the Israeli occupationists against the Arab population, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today.

Concerned about such developments, the USSR has advanced a new important initiative aimed at achieving an early comprehensive, genuinely fair and durable settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, writes the newspaper. In the programme consisting of six points the USSR proposes to reach an accord on the principles of the solution of the problem. These are, undoubtedly, constructive and realistic proposals which meet both the vital interests of the peoples of the Middle East and the interests of international security, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points out. The USSR proceeds from the premise that the genuine solution of the problem can be worked out and implemented by concerted effort of all the parties concerned. The sole right way for this lies in talks within the framework of an international conference, specially convened for this purpose under the U.N. aegis.

The USSR urges all the sides involved in the conflict, as well as other states to facilitate the quest for a just settlement, the publication of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany points out. This call meets with full support from all those who are interested in establishing a fair and durable peace in the Middle East and in improving the international climate, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND concludes.

Arutynov Commentary

LD312213 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 Jul 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, written by Rafael Arutynov]

[Text] It is no exaggeration to say that no foreign policy initiative has ever met such a strong and wide reaction in the entire world as the Soviet proposals concerning a Middle East settlement have. They are discussed by all world news agencies, press, radio, and television in many countries. Numerous reactions point out that the new Soviet program for the establishment of Middle East peace is more detailed than any program thus far. It addresses all aspects of the overall complex issue for a Middle East settlement.

It is worth mentioning the opinion of the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, that the Soviet initiative is very timely. Indeed, how long will the state of fever remain in the Middle East? Is it not time to end this situation where the furnace of international tension is occasionally ignited in the region, turning into the flames of war and bringing death and destruction to the peoples? Is it not clear that every attempt to substitute various alternatives for the genuine settlement the Soviet Union insists upon has not and cannot possibly lead to anything good. No genuine settlement can be guaranteed that is in one people's interests at the expense of the other's. Moreover, anyone's genuine security cannot possibly be guaranteed by violating that of others. The Soviet proposals' strength lies in the fact that they preclude any such possibility and show a realistic road leading to peace in the suffering land of the Middle East.

In presenting its proposals for a Middle East settlement, the Soviet Union is again demonstrating its unbending determination to protect world peace and to defend all people's right to security, freedom, and independence. The Soviet Union urges all parties concerned in the Middle East dispute to soberly assess each other's legitimate rights and interests and urges all other states not to hinder, but help such a settlement.

SWAPO GIVEN NO CHOICE BUT TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

PM311601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov "Commentator's Column": "Namibia: Colonialists' Strategy"]

[Text] Emissaries of the racist Republic of South Africa regime have once again, for the umpteenth time!, deliberately wrecked the talks with the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] on the Namibian problem.

SWAPO, which is waging a political and armed struggle to liberate Namibia, illegally occupied by South African troops, was prepared to immediately cease fire and end the bloody war. Its delegation frankly said this at the meeting. However, Pretoria's representatives rejected those constructive proposals.

The talks showed that the Republic of South Africa emissaries prefer the knout to diplomacy. They would not hear of sending the UN secretary general a joint statement consenting to begin fulfilling the plan for a just settlement in Namibia as set forth in Security Council Resolution 435. Instead, during the talks they put undisguised pressure on SWAPO to make the Namibian patriots lay down their arms and abandon the struggle for their motherland's independence.

Incited by Washington, the racists continued to make withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola a condition for Namibian decolonization. However, the artificial, farfetched nature of such a demand is a secret to no one. Having wrecked the meeting with SWAPO, the apartheid regime immediately announced that the talks' failure "will make it difficult" to withdraw South African troops from Angolan territory. Thus, Pretoria also unilaterally deferred resolving that question for an indefinite period. However, as is known, an accord on the withdrawal of the South African occupiers from Angola was reached between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of South Africa in February.

The racist leaders are now shedding crocodile tears, accusing SWAPO of wrecking the talks. They keep silent about the fact that SWAPO, internationally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, has displayed good will and readiness to conclude a cease-fire agreement with the Republic of South Africa, which would be the first step toward solving the Namibian problem and granting genuine independence to that country.

The Republic of South Africa racists graphically demonstrated at the SWAPO talks that they do not intend to abandon their colonial "rights" in Namibia. According to the SWAPO statement it is natural that, under the circumstances, the Namibian people have no choice but to continue the struggle for national liberation.

U.S. INCREASES SUBVERSIVE ACTS AGAINST TANZANIA

PM311340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Destabilizing the Situation"]

[Text] London, 27 Jul -- The United States and other Western powers have noticeably stepped up their subversive actions against Tanzania in an attempt to destabilize the situation there.

According to the British and U.S. press, Tanzanian President J. Nyerere's speech at the fifth session of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) recently held in Gaborone, caused particular annoyance in Washington. He sharply criticized the economic blackmail policy pursued by the United States and its allies regarding the SADCC. The Tanzanian head of state demanded that the Western powers halt their aid to racist RSA, and their attempts to "turn the SADCC countries into satellites of the apartheid system."

The Reagan administration is also extremely unhappy about the Tanzanian leadership's firm support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which are heading the liberation struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against the apartheid regime.

The United States has chosen economic blackmail as one of the weapons in its anti-Tanzanian intrigues. According to reports, Washington, violating all adopted pledges, is taking steps to halt economic and financial aid to Tanzania in an attempt to exacerbate the republic's domestic problems. The United States is demanding that the republic's government agree to implement the shackling conditions and recommendations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), specifically, to devalue the Tanzanian shilling, relinquish state control of import operations, and take other similar measures aimed at reducing the buying power and living standard of the working masses and disorganizing the Tanzanian economy.

The ultimate aim of those trying to do away with the present political structure, M. (Nyayi), member of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) Central Committee, noted in a speech in Dar es Salaam, is to put a government into power that would serve the interests of international capital. Imperialism's intrigues aiming to undermine our people's efforts in building a socialist society, he pointed out, are doomed to failure.

DEMIRCHYAN SPEAKS AT CONGO LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

PM311217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Congolese Labor Party Congress"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Jul -- Yesterday, the third Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Congress, which is taking place here, was addressed by the leaders of foreign delegations. K.S. Demirchyan, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, greeted participants and guests of the party forum and Congolese working people on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet people. The PCT has scored many victories in the struggle to create a society free from man's exploitation of man and based on scientific socialism. The Congolese working people have chosen a difficult, albeit the only correct path.

Participating in the congress' work, the CPSU delegation head said, we have once again seen the similarity of the CPSU and the PCT's views in assessing the international situation. The causes increasing the threat to peace are well known, namely, the policy of the most aggressive imperialistic circles, chiefly American. They have embarked on a confrontation path with the forces of socialism, progress, and national liberation and maintain a policy of infringing on national states' independence and sovereignty, consolidating existing "spheres of influence," and creating new ones.

While claiming a "commitment" to peace, the American Administration actually blocks disarmament talks and rejects all of the Soviet Union's constructive proposals. Washington's strategists are openly applying "strong-arm pressure," increasing their attempts to suppress revolutionary and liberation movements through blockade and intervention, and have elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy. Suffice it to recall U.S. imperialism's cynical acts against the peoples of Grenada, Lebanon, and Nicaragua.

In Africa, racist South Africa has been declared a "U.S. strategic ally," since the African continent, in the American Administration's eyes, is now yet another theater of global confrontation, the CPSU delegation head observed. U.S. and South African "peacemaking" is merely a cover for pursuing the same policy of aggression, apartheid, and racial oppression that has been condemned by the peoples. "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed, "we continue to support Angola, Mozambique, and other 'front-line' states as well as those fighting to liberate southern Africa from colonialism and racism."

This year marked the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo, the CPSU delegation head said. These have been years of intense development of Soviet-Congolese friendship and cooperation and the mutual rapprochement of our countries' peoples to struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the ideals of peace and socialism. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue to promote the development of Soviet-Congolese relations, the CPSU delegation head observed.

He read the text of the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the third PCT Congress and presented a panel bearing a portrait of Lenin to the party forum from the CPSU Central Committee.

D. Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT and president of the republic, expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko on the congress' behalf for the friendly greetings. He declared a desire to develop the friendly and cooperative relations which unite the Soviet and Congolese peoples and the CPSU and the PCT.

SOVIET, ARGENTINE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

PM311008 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul -- Soviet-Argentine political consultations concerning the agenda of the UN General Assembly's 29th session and bilateral relations were held here 24-26 July. Participating were Yu.I. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina, on the Soviet side, and E. (Kelli), deputy foreign minister, and senior Foreign Ministry officials on the Argentine side.

The Soviet representatives were received by Argentine Vice President V. Martinez and Foreign Minister D. Caputo.

U.S. EXERTS PRESSURE ON NEW PANAMA LEADERSHIP

LD312321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 31 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

At the talks that took place here with Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the new president of the Panamanian Republic, the U.S. Administration sought to draw Panama into its aggressive preparations in Central America and impose military obligations on the country.

The White House used this opportunity to exert pressure on the new Panamanian leadership. Having expressed its readiness to increase U.S. economic "aid," Washington simultaneously demanded Panamanian obedience to U.S. policy in the region. Among other things, this implies a reduction of the country's activity in the "Contadora Group," which is seeking a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict.

The Reagan administration also raised the issue of preserving U.S. control over the School of the "Americas" in the Panama Canal Zone with N. Ardito Barletta. According to the Panama Canal Treaty concluded in 1977, control over Fort Gulick, where the school is situated, is to be transferred to the Panamanians.

NATO BEHIND UK MILITARIZATION OF FALKLANDS

PM311543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Shelkov "Commentator's Column": "The Client Is NATO"]

[Text] The creation of a major strategic base is in full swing in the South Atlantic on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The main contractor, so to speak, for the construction is Britain. However, it is NATO and consequently, primarily the United States, which is the client; this is being particularly noted by the world press. During the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falklands in 1982, Washington noticed the archipelago: It started to think that exploiting the conflict could turn the islands into another NATO "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Since then, all London's actions in the Falklands, whether increasing British combat strength, constructing a new military airfield, or investing hundreds of millions of pounds in the island's militarization, must be viewed through the prism of NATO interests.

The NATO strategists' calculations regarding the South Atlantic also predetermined the adverse outcome of the Anglo-Argentine Bern talks on normalizing relations.

Positive results from these talks or at least signs of a rapprochement of the sides' viewpoint are something no one in NATO headquarters needs. Of course not. If that happens, it will jeopardize the militarists' plans for securing a modern Falkland base that could be used to transfer "Rapid Deployment Forces" and to effect a sharp buildup of NATO might outside the bloc's sphere of operation. Forfeiting this "benefit" is beyond the NATO officials' power. That is why Britain, a zealous NATO member, holds an unconstructive and implacable position on the question of the islands. Contrary to UN recommendations, London categorically refuses to resolve the question of de-colonizing the archipelago.

It must be noted that the conservative leaders, having agreed to discuss some secondary issues while totally forgetting the Falklands dispute's main reasons, hoped, first, to reassure public opinion within the country, including opinion of the Tories themselves. Second, using the Bern discussions as cover, it would be far easier for the NATO leadership to dig trenches on the remote islands, creating, as British ruling circles complacently say, a "fortress Falklands."

The NATO military's intrigues on these islands are causing growing alarm among the international public. Particular fears are emerging among the Latin American peoples. They are worried that imperialism is creating one more bridgehead for provocative acts against the national liberation movements. The Latin American progressive forces are aware that even in its broader international aspect, the NATO "hornets' nest" in the Falklands is a dangerous venture. "The United States is trying to create a nuclear arsenal in the Malvinas," A. Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, stated, "in the vain hope of achieving military superiority and disrupting the existing balance of forces in the world."

U.S. TO STATION NUCLEAR ARMS ON MONA ISLAND BASE

LD010642 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown August 1 TASS -- The CARIBBEAN REGIONAL REPORT journal has said the United States is preparing to station nuclear weapons at a new military base which is being built on Mona Island belonging to Puerto Rico. The journal points out that the island which is located in a strait between Puerto Rico and Haiti is of strategic importance, since from there it is possible to control sea lanes leading to the Caribbean.

The press notes that U.S. military bases now take up one-sixth of Puerto Rico's territory.

CPSU DECISION ON ESTONIAN PARTY PROBLEMS

LD311252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the participation of leading cadres of the Estonian SSR in political education work among the working people. The decision notes that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, party committees, and primary party organizations, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 and February and April 1984 Plenums, and the instructions of Comrade Chernenko, have paid increased attention to ideological and political education activities so as to promote the development of working people's production and public activeness and the resolution of the socioeconomic tasks facing the republic.

At the same time, there are shortcomings and omissions in the activities of party organizations and leading cadres in the ideological-political education of working people. As yet, not all leaders view participation in ideological work as their direct duty. Certain leading party workers [rabotniki] abuse their posts and tolerate administration by injunction [administrirovaniye] personal immodesty, and conceit. Reports, conversations, and press articles sometimes lack specificity, cogency, and political pointedness. Concern is not evident everywhere that the enhanced well-being of the working people is accompanied by a heightening of their ideological, moral and cultural level. The educational effect of socialist competition and of the brigade form of organization and incentive for labor is underestimated. Not all leaders treat the fulfillment of state plans and pledges and the creation of necessary conditions for highly productive labor and everyday life with (?a high degree) of responsibility.

The CPSU Central Committee has made an incumbent on the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations to eliminate the shortcomings noted. The decision points out that organizational and political activities of leading cadres must fully correspond to the tasks of perfecting developed socialism. It is important that the Leninist style and traditions of daily political work among the masses should be an inner need for leaders at all levels. They are called upon to unflinchingly deepen the party's ties with the people, to educate not only by word, but by deed, by precise organization of labor, by concrete concern for the person, by personal example, and by their moral outlook.

The CPSU decision on the participation of leading cadres of the Estonian SSR in political education work among the working people is to be published in the press.

IZVESTIYA DETAILS PROBLEMS WITH BAM TUNNEL

PM311340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

["Collective Reportage" by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondents: "Assault on the Kodar"]

[Text] There was a concentration of machinery in front of the tunnel's western entrance. Trucks carrying concrete were rushing about, and heavy trucks were crawling out carrying sand, boulders, and sections of bent steel girders. Deep inside the Kodar ridge, tunneling work had come to a standstill while the miners investigated the obstruction. The 2-kilometer tunnel, solidly blocked by stone obstructions, swiftly became the tensest point in the construction of the main railroad.

There had been a time when the two tunneling teams, working toward each other, were separated by only 172 meters. The tunnel was firmly and reliably constructed out of what had appeared to be solid rock, but, unfortunately, it was only a semblance of solidity.

F. Testov, first secretary of the Kalarskiy CPSU Raykom (whose bureau twice reviewed the present situation, and who is himself a miner with considerable work experience underground, told us:

"The Kodar tunneling detachment was unlucky. From the very beginning it encountered problems whose solution did not always depend on the collective. Of course, a part was also played by the insufficiently complete geological survey of the tunnel's course, the delayed construction of the approaches to the Kodar, and technological complications."

Yes, there were quite a few problems, but nonetheless, the tunnel has to be ready for the first train. The tunnel diggers launched their assault on the Kodar, with the best tunneling collectives being transferred there -- Gennadiy Viktorovich Kuznetsov's team, which built the Baykal tunnel, and the team named for IZVESTIYA and headed by Vasilii Ivanovich Bezridnyy, which was working on the Severomuysk tunnel. The miners' skill and courage brought the long-awaited moment of the breakthrough closer, and it was only a matter of minutes until they could shake hands beneath the Kodar. Then all of a sudden -- trouble.

The further the tunnel reached into the depth of the ridge, the warmer it became because of the machinery operating there, and especially because of the concrete cladding. Soon the tunnel diggers sensed that the permafrost was "breaking up." They started reinforcing the unreliable roof and walls with arches. One day last February, Gennadiy Kuznetsov heard what sounded like a shot behind him. He looked back and saw that one of the arches had skewed round and the retaining bolt had sheared. The shift on duty threw itself into fitting steel braces; this proved to be far from simple: While they were welding them onto one arch, the next one would "shoot" sheared bolt heads like bullets.

There were rock slides first in one spot, then in another. The tunnelers were now working under dangerous conditions -- on one occasion a rock slide buried a loading vehicle. A day later, the roof collapsed close to the mobile concrete form, and over 100 meters of completed drift [gotovaya vyrabotka] were cut off. The specialists concluded that the blocked section had to be tunneled again, and that the spot where the roof had collapsed should be reinforced with a sand and cement mixture through boreholes drilled from the surface.

The work of Bezridnyy's team, which was successfully tunneling from the opposite side, from the west entrance, became especially important. In June, however, they also experienced falls. The situation in the Kodar became extremely acute. It was not surprising that Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.A. Koshelev, chief of the Main Administration for Construction of Tunnels and Subways, who had flown in for 3 days, stayed at the Kodar for 3 weeks, while V.A. Bessolov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Tunnel Construction Administration, now seems to be permanently stationed there. The most experienced specialists in tunnel construction can now be met in the settlement. About 300 workers from the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad tunneling detachments have come to help.

Tunnel construction in permafrost is still a unique phenomenon in world practice and little known to science. It is necessary to proceed by trial and error. Even now, in the process of clearing the obstructions, not a day passes without new puzzles arising. Things are especially busy today at the blockage clearing points.

This work is heavy and, because of the confined space, you cannot assign more than the ordinary tunneling link to it. Great care is needed, as well as strict observance of safety regulations. You cannot joke with the mountain! People work in shifts round the clock. Time off is given according to a sliding schedule. At the west entrance, where the last fall occurred, Bezridnyy can be seen in the tunnel at practically any time. In 3 days we saw Vasiliy Kuznetsov only once out of his work clothes -- when the team named for IZVESTIYA was presented with a special prize from the Chita party obkom for its victory in the socialist competition.

Kodar's two concrete plants are working at full capacity now because the amount of concrete needed is double and treble the amount needed previously. Day and night up to 200 trucks carry containers of cement along the 300-kilometer access road that has been opened up from Severomuysk. A large fleet of vehicles has been assigned to the transportation of sand, ballast, fuel, metal structural components, and other urgently needed freight....

The Baykal-Amur Main Railroad's western section has seven tunnels at various stages of readiness. Bypasses were constructed for six of them according to the plan for the railroad's temporary operation. Only the Kodar tunnel is without a bypass. Now the specialists have to resolve the question of the possibility of urgently building a 7-kilometer temporary bypass.

"Having learned a little about the nature of the Kodar," V.A. Bessolov told us, "we are now prepared for any surprises. But I still think that the first through trains will actually run through the Kodar tunnel. You can see for yourselves how people are working..."

NEW CHECHEN-INGUSH OBKOM SECRETARY ELECTED

LD311355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] A report from Grozny:

A plenum of the Chechen-Ingush party obkom was held today, releasing Comrade Vlasov from his duties as first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade Fateyev, who has worked as second secretary of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush party obkom.

90TH BIRTHDAY OF WRITER ISAAK BABEL NOTED

PM261321 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 18 July carries on page 7 a 2,000-word Sergey Povartsov article entitled "'Thinking of You Makes Me Work With All My Might': On the 90th anniversary of Isaak Babel's Birth." The article states that the "critical disputes" which broke out around Babel's book "Red Cavalry" ["Konarmiya"] (1926) "were of fundamental significance for the development of all post-October art." It outlines Babel's career as a writer, particularly noting his admiration for Gorkiy and citing Gorkiy's favorable comments on Babel's early work. After the publication of "Red Cavalry," Povartsov says, "critics in those years often identified the author with his heroes, accusing Babel of lacking a proper evaluation of events. Gorkiy defended the writer against unjust attacks, seeing the book as 'the embodiment of the living, stern heroic principle.'" Povartsov goes on to trace Gorkiy's influence in Babel's later works and to note the latter's role in a 1937 journal issue devoted to Gorkiy, concluding: "Gorkiy lovingly fostered the new Russia's young talents. Among them was Isaak Babel, who left a vivid imprint on Soviet culture." The article does not mention the date or circumstances of Babel's death.

NEW CPSU ANTHOLOGY FEATURES LENIN'S 'TESTAMENT'

PM270923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Anthology of CPSU Documents"]

[Text] The third volume, ninth edition, of the anthology "The CPSU in the Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Central Committee Plenums" [KPSS v Rezolyutsiyakh i Resheniyakh Syezdov, Konferentsiy i Plenumov TSK], prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, has been published. It includes very important documents on the party's activity from December 1922 through December 1925.

The volume opens with V.I. Lenin's last letters and articles (December 1922 to March 1923), which were, in fact, his political testament [zaveshchaniye].

The documents published in the volume reflect the development of the struggle to implement Lenin's plan for the building of socialism in the USSR.

The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

LENIN'S LAST WORKING DAY WITH STOMONYAKOV NOTED

PM261000 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 26 July in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Latyshev under the rubric "Reader's Interests" and entitled "The Path to Revolution."

The article is written in response to the following letter from V. Babayev from the city of Gorkiy: "Please tell us about Boris Stomonyakov and his path to revolution."

Latyshev begins by citing the last log book entry made by Lenin's duty secretary M.A. Volodicheva on 12 December 1922, which read: "Stomonoyakov (question of foreign trade monopoly) -- 7:45 pm. left at 8:15 pm." He then quotes from reminiscences by L.A. Fotiyeva, secretary of the soviet of people's commissars, confirming Lenin's meeting with Stomonyakov, stating that Lenin also left for home at 8.15 pm that evening and that "none of us thought that 12 December 1922 would be V.I. Lenin's last working day in his Kremlin office."

The author then goes on to trace Stomonyakov's life and revolutionary career from the time his father and family emigrated from Bulgaria to Russia. He states that in 1893 Stomonyakov was sent to officers college, later met Ye. D. Stasova, who introduced him to social democratic circles, and joined the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party in 1902. According to Latyshev, "in the years of the first Russian revolution" Stomonyakov became "one of the principal arms purchasers for the workers companies." Latyshev continues by quoting excerpts from various publications relevant to Stomonyakov's career, saying that in May 1920 he was appointed plenipotentiary trade representative in Germany.

According to Latyshev, Stomonyakov's name is mentioned "over 40 times" in volumes 10-12 of the "Biographical Chronicle of V.I. Lenin's Life and Work"; he became a member of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs Collegium in 1925, and in 1934 was appointed deputy people's commissar for foreign affairs.

ANALYSIS OF 6 MONTHS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM311539 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economics and Propaganda Department under the rubric "Economic Review": "The First 6 Months of the Experiment"]

[Text] Let us examine two aspects of the implementation of the economic experiment in five industrial sectors. The first criterion we will look at is the increased activity level of labor collectives in enhancing the standard of work and identifying and utilizing reserves. Second, what impact this has had on the indicators of enterprises and associations, above all as regards the accelerated rate of production, improved output quality, and the timeliness of deliveries under economic contracts.

An analysis of the results shows that even after the relatively short period of 6 months, substantial changes are noticeable in both spheres. We would like to draw attention to the following fact. At all meetings and conferences, including those reported in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, party and economic leaders, workers, and specialists emphasized: Attention to economics has increased in labor collectives. The experiment involving the expansion of the rights of enterprises and associations has enhanced their responsibility for work results.

This responsibility is not just talk. It is visibly reflected in work, and above all, in the increased number of proposals on how the existing potential could be better utilized, and their practical implementation. This approach is being adopted at all levels of economic activity -- in teams, shops, and among engineering, technical, and managerial staff.

The result can be seen in the example of Moscow's enterprises participating in the experiment. At these enterprises the pace of the renewal of the machine tool and equipment pool has increased considerably. Thus, since the beginning of the year the number of automated production lines has increased by 10, and the number of high-productivity machine tools and machines by around 50; around 500 technological innovations have been introduced.

Another of the experiment's results is that more attention is being paid by socialist competition organizers and participants to improving production, not only technologically but also organizationally. Here, too, a well considered approach is visible. For instance, leading enterprises carried out a thorough revision of management flow charts, even at the preparatory stage. A most important objective was enhancing the role and authority of, on the one hand, the initial stage of supply services and, on the other hand, the final stage of the marketing services. Both are now much more firmly linked with production.

Interesting trends are discernible in the team form of labor organization. The number of primary production cells among the experiment participants is growing, but not as fast as one would expect. Why? The answer given by enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian Food Industry Ministry, and other republic ministries is the same one: The main task now is not simply "scope" but the creation of prerequisites for the comprehensive introduction of team financial autonomy.

Not everything is going as smoothly as one would like. Alongside those who have already grown accustomed to the conditions of the experiment, and who function efficiently and competently, there are collectives where the style and methods of work are being only slowly adapted.

It seems to us that it would be advisable for the ministries implementing the economic experiment to designate key, model enterprises where the whole package of measures would be introduced in an integrated fashion. This kind of school of economic activity would be of importance, not only for the sectors that are themselves involved in the experiment, but also for those that will switch to the new conditions in 1985.

As for the specific indicators of the performance of enterprises participating in the experiment, we would first of all like to recall that in the plans they adopted for 1984, the growth rates were, as a rule, set not only higher than last year's, but also higher than the average rates for the industry.

The results of the first 6 months indicate that on the whole the participants in the experiment were able to cope with the high rates set by both the quantitative and efficiency indicators. They are all exceeding the targets for the total volume of output sales by 2-3 percent, and they are increasing the production of commodity output at rates higher than those envisaged in the estimates for the year.

The national economy, however, is interested not merely in quantitative indicators but in the end results of enterprises' activity -- in output sales bearing in mind deliveries under contracts. Well, even here the experiment participants are ahead: They have all achieved results that are higher than the average for the industry. Thus Ukrainian food industry workers, Belorussian light industry workers, and Lithuanian local industry workers have fulfilled the consumers' orders in full. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has come close to the 100-percent mark. The same can be said about many associations of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry. But as a whole, this ministry (although it has taken a big step forward in comparison with last year) still has 1 percent to go to reach the coveted target.

Production efficiency indicators have also improved. In particular, the labor productivity growth rate has increased considerably. The same dynamic growth marks the proportion of goods in the top quality category. The prime cost of goods is steadily declining.

It can be said even now that the experiment has literally stirred all industry into action: not only the economic experiment participants but allied enterprises, too, are monitoring deliveries more closely. Most ministries have drastically cut back on the notorious practice of amending plans. Positive shifts are also taking place in state organs for material and technical supply. Transport workers, and especially railroad workers, are reacting more flexibly to the changing economic situation.

However, we must not overlook the fact that behind the positive changes there remain many issues which have still not been conclusively resolved. For instance, it has been noted that a prime cost constituent such as materials-intensiveness is being reduced only slowly. Substantial changes have still not been achieved in the utilization of production capacities. It is clear that the economic machinery being tested will have to be improved in the future in order to encourage the utilization of less accessible reserves.

It cannot be claimed yet that one of the most important conditions of the experiment is being wholly fulfilled -- namely the stipulation that enterprises must play a most active part in the process of drafting plans. Formally, this appears to be happening. But is it in fact? Is the number of plan indicators being cut back effectively everywhere through the introduction of stable economic norms, as was envisaged? No, it is not: Economic leaders have rightly raised the issue of the demands of sectorial and territorial organs being by no means always identical, and of account having to be taken of parameters not applicable under the experiment.

It must be said that in a number of cases the substantiation of normatives approved by ministries is being rightly questioned by plant economists. However, there is little they can do; the planners in the upper echelons of management are not used to listening to arguments "from below."

Yet another stipulation was not fully met by the beginning of the year -- namely, that the control figures must be passed on to enterprises in good time. If this is not done, when are collectives to thoroughly and comprehensively draw up the draft plans and coordinate them with suppliers and consumers? This mistake must not be repeated by the planning organs of ministries that will join the experiment on 1 January 1985.

Clearly, so far only the first steps have been taken in attuning the economic machinery to the new system. Much will have to be changed in enterprises' mutual relations, and not only with the higher administrative organs called upon to widen and deepen the economic methods of leadership. Supply also needs more reliable guarantees -- the comprehensive provision of warehousing facilities will have to be sharply increased. The problem of the smooth marketing of finished products has become more acute, as has already been reported in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Industry's links with trade will have to be improved, too.

Well, the work that has been started is not a simple matter. It will bring up many problems. But it is progressing -- and that is the main thing.

COMPARISON OF CSA HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC FIGURES

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian on pages 7-9 in its No 31, July edition (Signed to Press 23 July), carries a report entitled "USSR National Economy in the First Half of 1984; On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the First Half of 1984." It has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA version published in the 26 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp S 1-13, revealing the following variation:

Page S 5, tabulation entry eleven under product production, reads in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA: caustic soda -- million metric tons -- 1.5 -- 105 (changing number)

BLACK SEA FREIGHTERS SET SAIL FOR ARCTIC

PM311525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Report by nonstaff correspondent Yu. Radyanskiy: "In Arctic Latitudes"]

[Text] Odessa, 28 Jul -- For the first time, the navigators of the Black Sea Steamship Company's luge freighters Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Parfentiy Grechanny, and Izgutyty Aytykov will be sailing in Arctic latitudes.

The crews of the bulk carriers, which is what these ships are called, have the mission of delivering wide-diameter pipes to Obskaya Bay. They will be used to lay the Urengoy-Center main gas pipeline.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD311145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Summary] "In order to give you a better idea of how the 1984 harvest is progressing, here is Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy chief of the Grain Crops Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, [name and title as heard] who spoke to our correspondent, Natalya Vartanyan."

[Begin Nikitin recording] "According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data by 23 July grain and bean crops, excluding corn, had been cut on almost 25 million hectares and threshed on 20 million hectares in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes." At present farms in 14 union republics, excluding Belorussia, 37 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation, 24 oblasts in Ukraine and 8 oblasts in Kazakhstan are cutting and threshing grain. Mass harvesting of grain is continuing in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, in steppe and forest-and-steppe rayons of Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga basin, the Moldavian ASSR, and Ryazan, Rostov and Orenburg Oblasts. Harvesting of grain is coming to an end in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, Krim, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Dzhambul, and Chimkent Oblasts. In the last few days farms in the Baltic area started harvesting grain crops, as did Ternopol, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Moscow, Kirov, Kursk and Amur Oblasts, Khabarovsk Kray, Mari, Tatar and Udmurt ASSRs.

In the last week grain was cut on 9 million hectares and threshed on 8 million hectares. During the week farms in Saratov Oblast threshed grain on 700,000 hectares, Volgograd farms on 550,000 hectares, Rostov farms on 523,000 hectares, Voronezh farms on 313,000 hectares, Kharkov farms on 276,000 hectares, and Poltava farms on 260,000 hectares.

This year particular attention is being devoted to fulfilling the plans for procurement of strong and valuable wheats.

Gathering of early potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries is also continuing. Early potatoes are mainly being gathered in Georgia, but also in oblasts of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone, and Belorussia.

"Sown and natural grasses, according to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, have been cut on 56.3 million hectares, including sown haylage on almost 45 million hectares." Last week 9 percent of the planned feed area was cut. First cutting of grasses has been virtually completed in Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Tajikistan and Estonia. However, farms in Georgia, Armenia, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia are cutting hay too slowly. Farms in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan did well last week in the laying-in of hay. The plan for laying in haylage has been fulfilled by 72 percent, and has been already overfulfilled by farms in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia and Tajikistan. Laying-in of silage has been increased in Azerbaijan, Latvia, Estonia, Tajikistan and Belorussia, but laying-in of straw is proceeding too slowly. Straw is being cleared from fields in a poorly-organized manner in Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan: More people and machinery must be made available to clear straw here. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NAVY DAY ACTIVITIES

Admiral Smirnov Article

PM311125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "Mounting the Ocean Watch"]

[Excerpts] The postwar period marks an important stage in the development of the Navy. These were the years during which a qualitatively new, oceangoing, nuclear-missile navy was developed and built. Its creation was not an end in itself; it was brought about in response to an urgent necessity. The imperialist forces headed by the United States unleashed a "cold war" against the socialist states and embarked on a frenzied arms race encompassing the naval sphere in the postwar years. In these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government were forced to take the steps necessary to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. One of these steps was the creation of a navy which incorporates the latest achievements of Soviet science and technology. Nuclear missile weapons, high-capacity power installations, modern radio electronics, automation, communications, and navigation facilities have put the Navy into the strategic forces category and made it a suitable counter to the naval threat created against our country by the aggressive forces of imperialism and reactionism.

Speaking about the present-day image of our fleet, one must not fail to especially mention the important international mission which it successfully fulfills. In the course of their lengthy voyages Soviet ships frequently call at foreign ports on friendship visits. In the past few months alone they have visited Finland, Libya, Cuba, the Cape Verde Islands, and other countries, and everywhere Soviet sailors represent their great motherland with honor.

The Soviet sailors' internationalism and good will are also frequently displayed in the selfless way in which they frequently hasten to the assistance of other countries' sailors in distress. I will cite one incident which occurred this year. A fire broke out on a Yugoslav ship anchored in the Murmansk docks. The Pamir salvage ship of the Red Banner Northern Fleet immediately hastened to the assistance of those in distress. Its crew waged a hard struggle against the raging fire for more than 10 hours, and thanks to the Soviet sailors' skill and perseverance, the fire was put out.

The Soviet sailor today appears before our entire people and the whole world as a man of high ideological tempering and moral qualities. This is the merited result of the tremendous political and ideological educational work carried out in the fleet by commanders, political organs, the party, and Komsomol organizations. It was given fresh impetus by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Sailors saw the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Secretaries, the award of the Order of the Red Banner to the Armed Forces' Komsomol Organization, and the speech at the conference by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as yet another vivid proof of the Leninist party's concern for and attention to the Soviet Army and Navy. The propositions and conclusions voiced in this speech have become a militant program of action for fleet commanders, political workers, Communists, and Komsomol members. Implementing the party's demands, they seek to enhance the standard of the personnel's ideological and political education even further, link it more closely with life, and make fuller use of service in the fleet to foster Communist convictions, industry, discipline, and high personal responsibility for the fulfillment of their military and social duty in servicemen.

No matter where our ships may be, unbreakable bonds link their crews with the motherland and the people. Sailors play an active part in the country's sociopolitical life; their links with local party, soviet, and trade union organizations and labor collectives are strong and multifaceted. Their friendly patronage relationship with the Leninist Komsomol membership of all union republics and more than 60 krays and oblasts has assumed patronage over ships and naval units.

A great deal of military patriotic work is carried out by DOSAAF organizations among young people to prepare them for service in the Navy.

Today, on Navy Day, sailors express profound gratitude to workers in the shipbuilding and defense industries and in other sectors of the national economy -- to all who by their labor are creating the fleet's complete material and technical base.

A word of praise must also be addressed to the fleet's veterans who make an enormous contribution to the cause of the heroic and patriotic education of young people. Like all the veterans of the war and of the Armed Forces, they are rightly described as men of the feats of combat and bearers of the Soviet people's lofty spiritual and moral values.

The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state. Together with the other countries of the socialist community it is waging a persistent struggle for peace and a removal of the threat of war. Soviet sailors ardently approve and unanimously support the wise foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. Our Navy threatens no one. However, sailors, like all Soviet servicemen, are drawing the appropriate conclusions from the development of the international situation. They are clearly aware that what is demanded from them today -- in the conditions of a markedly increased danger of war, in conditions where latter-day "crusaders" are pushing the world toward nuclear war -- is utmost vigilance and the readiness at any moment, should this prove necessary, to give a fitting rebuff to the instigators of war.

The Soviet people and their friends can go calmly about their business. The powerful USSR Armed Forces, the valiant Navy included, are standing guard over peace, labor, and happiness.

Admiral Medvedev Interview

PM310936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Navy Political Directorate Chief Admiral P. Medvedev by unnamed own correspondent: "The Motherland's Proud Pennants; 29 Jul Is USSR Navy Day" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpt] What is the Navy's role today in defending our country -- a great continental and maritime power? An IZVESTIYA correspondent put that question to Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate.

The Navy, like the other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, is typified first and foremost by its readiness to carry out the motherland's orders and rebuff an aggressor at any moment, Adm P. Medvedev said. Ours is an oceangoing and nuclear missile fleet. In terms of its technical equipment, it meets all the demands of modern warfare. A large, extensive scale of actions, the ability quickly and undetected to deploy its forces and inflict crushing blows on enemy targets at sea and on land ensure the resolution of the main strategic task -- the defense of our people's peaceful life.

The Navy has everything necessary to repeal imperialist aggression coming from the sea. Nuclear-powered submarines are its main strike force. They have repeatedly confirmed their seagoing and combat qualities in the most difficult sailing conditions. Today's missile-carrying naval aviation has opened up new opportunities for increasing the Navy's might and mobility. Our pilots operate skillfully and bravely both from land-based airfields and from the decks of aircraft-carrying ships. Soviet missile cruisers, large antisubmarine ships, and modern destroyers do their job confidently in the open sea. The Marines, equipped with the latest hardware and weapons, are able to inflict powerful surprise strikes in the most important areas, at the rear and on the flanks of the enemy's maritime groupings.

Question: Our editorial office's mailbag contains many letters whose writers greeted with satisfaction the report about the increase in the numbers of our nuclear-missile submarines off U.S. coasts. Not only frontline servicemen and naval veterans are writing to the editorial office about this, but workers, teachers, and students, too. There are many letters from the mothers of those who will soon put on the soldier's greatcoat or the sailor's pea jacket...

Answer: In terms of their characteristics, Soviet sea-based missiles create for the United States a counter to a threat equal to that posed to those same writers of letters to IZVESTIYA, the entire Soviet state, and our allies from the U.S. missiles in Europe. The lessons of history teach us that imperialism is capable of the rashest actions, and we must therefore be fully armed.

The naval forces of the United States and the other NATO countries are one of the main means of blackmail and threats. In the opinion of the supreme U.S. military leadership, it is the Navy that makes it possible to rapidly reach the threshold of any coastal state in order to carry out aggression. U.S. aircraft carriers with nuclear-weapon delivery vehicles on board and groups of combat surface ships constantly operate in the northeastern Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea, off the coasts of the Near East, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Now an essentially new and more numerous category of strategic offensive forces -- around 100 surface ships and submarines equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles with a range of 2,500 km -- is being created in the U.S. Navy. Like the Pershing II and cruise missiles based in Europe, the shipborne Tomahawks will be aimed primarily at targets deep inside our territory.

Hoping to justify the naval arms race, U.S. politicians are scaring the international public with the development of the Soviet Navy and the expansion of its capabilities. But as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, the Soviet Union will continue to ensure that our country always has sufficient means with which to cool the hot heads of warlike adventurists.

Question: Comrade Admiral! We talk about the equality of the forces of the NATO countries and the socialist community states. At the same time, we stress that in the event of aggression a crushing blow will be inflicted on the enemy. On what is that confidence based?

Answer: "Morally... we are the strongest of all," V.I. Lenin said back in 1921. The indestructible morale of our servicemen is the reason for the invincibility of the Soviet Army and Navy. Whereas in the material field the party proceeds on the basis of unconditionally maintaining parity of forces, in the spiritual sphere you can only talk about our decisive superiority over the opposing side. After all, Soviet servicemen are armed with an all-conquering ideological weapon -- Marxism-Leninism.

Admiral Bondarenko Article

AU301747 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 28 July on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1,600-word article by Admiral Grigoriy Bondarenko, deputy commander in chief of the USSR Navy, entitled "Ocean Shield of Socialism." The article, "written especially for NARODNA ARMIYA," deals with the Soviet Navy as a "component part of the Soviet Armed Forces, called upon to defend its socialist motherland at its sea and ocean borders." Bondarenko dwells on the first days of the Soviet Navy and the participation of sailors in the October Revolution. He extolls the Navy's share in defending the young Soviet State, and in defeating Nazi Germany. Turning to the period after World War II, Bondarenko states:

"Soon after the end of World War II, imperialistic reaction once again returned to its plans to destroy the USSR." He accuses the United States of creating military bases around the USSR and of forming aggressive blocs. "The waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, and the Mediterranean were turned by the United States into regions of launching positions for its nuclear submarines." France and Britain are also accused by Bondarenko of "keeping their missile potential onboard their nuclear submarines, which are constantly patrolling the oceans." According to him, "the United States has always used its Navy as one of its basic weapons of blackmail and threats, of expansion and oppression." Bondarenko points out that the "aggressive aspirations of the imperialists are aimed not only against the USSR, but against the other socialist countries," and describes these aspirations as a "serious threat to peace."

"Under these circumstances," Bondarenko continues, "it was only natural that the USSR was forced to adopt the necessary measures for strengthening the defensive capability of the country. One of these measures was to create a new quality, nuclear-missile navy, whose equipment corresponds to the requirements of modern war." According to him, "USSR submarines and other vessels carry onboard terrible [strashnd] weapons and complex technological systems for various purposes." Praising the ability of the Soviet Navy, Admiral Bondarenko points out: "It must be stressed that the Soviet Navy became a fleet capable of distant, practically unlimited action. It has the ability to conduct a new quality act; namely, training and implementing tasks in remote regions of the world's oceans, which formerly were considered a zone of unlimited supremacy of the imperialist states' navies."

Admiral Bondarenko also stresses that the fact the Soviet Navy maintains a presence in the "broad ocean vastness" has actually "increased the ability of the Soviet Armed Forces to repel aggression from all directions," something which has forced the "militant Western strategists to face the problem of an inevitable and irreversible Soviet strike in case of an attack against the USSR or its allies and friends."

Bondarenko points out that the strengthening of the Soviet Navy is indeed a "responsive measure," and that the Soviet Navy "has never been used for aggressive goals." He concludes his article by describing the nature of the Soviet foreign policy, which "does not seek military superiority."

Admiral Navoytsev Speech

LD311553 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Statement by Admiral Petr Navoytsev, first deputy chief of the Main Staff of the USSR Naval Forces -- recorded in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpt] After World War II, the Western imperialist circles failed to draw the necessary conclusions from Germany's defeat. They once again began to threaten the USSR and the other socialist countries and launched another crusade; therefore, our people must be particularly vigilant and keep the defense capability at an appropriate level.

One of the countermeasures taken against the intrigues of the overseas supporters of military adventures was the establishment of a qualitatively new fleet in the USSR. The existing Soviet Navy is a nuclear fleet, equipped with missiles and capable of sailing at a great distance from the USSR coast, in virtually any part of the world's oceans. Its characteristics include the ability to operate over a large region as well as the fact that it can deploy its forces very rapidly and strike destructive blows at enemy targets whether at sea, on land, or thousands of kilometers away.

The backbone of this modern navy consists of nuclear submarines. However, the possibilities of surface ships have also increased immeasurably because they, too, are equipped with first-class weapons having different functions. The Air Force and missiles of the Navy can now be deployed in all weather conditions. The Soviet naval forces have weaponry and transport craft of colossal strength.

The entire force of the Soviet Navy serves neither to conquer foreign territories nor to overthrow the systems of other countries which do not suit us. The Soviet Armed Forces, including the Navy, securely guard the peaceful work of the Soviet people. Their combat strength is a deterrent to anyone who would again wish to test the USSR.